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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B. 1065.

VOL XVIII NO 117- BOMBAY SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

INSURANCE
Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929..
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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

MRS. NAIDU ARRESTED AND RELEASED.

Taken Back To Untadi Ashram.

15 HOURS WITHOUT FOOD & WATER.

(From Our Special Representative.)
BULSAR, May 16.
(9 a.m.)

Camp Dharasana.—Dharasana Salt Satyagraha has been further intensified, this morning. Three fresh batches of fifty Satyagrahis each started on march from Untadi Camp at sunrise. They made towards the Salt pans from three directions, and at every place police contingents barred their way. Satyagrahis are basking in the sun, and thousands of villagers are watching the spectacle.

Mrs. Naidu was allowed to be given water only at one a.m. this morning.

READY TO JOIN AGAIN.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

It is now known that Mrs. Naidu was nominally placed under arrest and conducted by police outside Dharasana limit and then released. The story of "Twenty-eight hours fast" was told by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu in an interview.

She paid a tribute to the wonderful discipline of her Satyagrahis who remained fixed to the spot for 28 hours without a drop of water or food.

POLICE TRIBUTE.

One police officer remarked to her that the Satyagrahis could not have come from any other place but Bardoli. She had nothing but praise for the Satyagrahis.

Referring to her removal of the cordon, Mrs. Naidu said, "The police were very much perturbed and wanted us to go back. The District Magistrate came to me and said, "don't you think madam you will be much more comfortable at Taj Mahal"

I said: Of course, but I mean to stay here as long as I am arrested, or as long I do not faint.

He also told me that I would get sunstroke.

"Many would have to get it" I said. Finally I made it clear that the only way of removing me was by making arrest. They placed me under arrest and left me beyond Dharasana limits, saying "you are released". I motored to camp."

Mrs. Naidu is cheerful. Her legs are swollen owing to exposure to sun, but she says she often has that trouble.

Questioned regarding her future plans she said "If Bombay wants me, I go there. I have led the movement here. I will rejoin at any critical or dangerous period".

POLICE BEAT SATYAGRAHIS.

Dharasana Satyagraha took an unexpected turn at about 2 p.m. About 150 "Sainiks" offering Satyagraha took the police unawares and rushed into Salt pans, since many of the policemen had gone to take their food. Having thus broken the cordon, without using force, the Satyagrahis speeded towards the salt pans with the police chasing after them.

They very nearly reached the salt mounds, which protected by a fencing. Police raced after them and made a lathi charge as a result of which eleven Satyagrahis are said to have received injuries.

Two were picked up in a serious condition and removed by the police. Others are being removed. An ambulance corps consisting of Surat doctors has been despatched post haste from Untadi Camp.

HUNDREDS OF VOLUNTEERS COME.

From Our Special Representative.
BULSAR, May 16.

At sunset last evening Mrs. Naidu and volunteers offered prayers. Mrs. Naidu who till then was sitting in one posture in the chair sat on the ground and led the chorus. Crowds watching the scene joined while "Vande Mataram" was sung. It was rumoured that Mrs. Naidu and the batch would be arrested at eight and the crowds kept an all-night vigil. Jamnalal Gandhi and the local leaders had conference last night, it was decided that fresh batches of Satyagrahis should be sent this morning.

At 7-30 this morning after the Flag salutation, three batches of 50 volunteers each set out for Dharasana.

Mrs. Gandhi addressing them said that true Satyagrahis should have no fear of death or starvation. These batches made towards the salt pans in three directions.

The Police made similar movements and obstructed the path of the Satyagrahis. Thereupon the Satyagrahis squatted on the ground.

MORE VOLUNTEERS.

There are now about 100 Satyagrahis in Untadi Camp and 100 more have arrived from Jalalpur and Surat this morning. About 100 are expected by evening train. Batches of 100 or 200 would be Batches of 100 or 200 would be would be approached from every direction.

NEW TACTICS OF SATYAGRAHIS

New tactics were adopted by the Satyagrahis this morning. When stopped at one point then took a turn and sought to approach the Salt pans from another path. But the police dogged their footsteps and one officer is said to have remarked "You wont beat us by hide and seek."

Additional police have been requisitioned and the new officer who has arrived is Inspector Alam Shah

Among the Satyagrahis who have arrived in Untide camp is young Batliwalla, son of Dr. Batliwalla, ex-President of Bombay Corporation. It is understood he will enrol himself to-morrow.

The Commissioner N. D. arrived at Dharsana this morning and had a long Conference with District Magistrate Braham and the D.S.P.

DHARASANA SATYAGRAHIS.

—:o:—

Mrs. Naidu's Comrades.

(CAMP(DHARASANA, May 15

The names of the Satyagrahis who are squatting on the public road leading to the Dharasana Salt Works, with Mrs. Sarojini Naidu as their commander, are given below:—

1. Javerbhai Sankerbhai; 2. Chhanbhai Kalyan; 3. Chhitabhai Khushalbhai; 4. Madhavbhai Kunverji; 5. Bulabhai Dahyabhai; 6. Kitidas Natubhai; 7. Ukabhai Ramji; 8. Pragbhai Bhikabhai, 9. Chhitabhai Ragabhai; 11. Vannalibhai Pemabhai; 12. Lakhabhai Ratanji; 13. Bhulabhai Raghabhai, 14 Kushalbhai Bhulabhai, 15 Dayalji Ukabhai, 16. Lalbhai Chhitabhai; 17. Nattabhai; Premji; 18. Madhabhai Govindji; 19. Nanabhai Jivanji; 20 Galabhai Kanji, 21. Somabhai Kadabahi, 22. Manubhai Morarji 23. Sombahi Jivanji; 24. Narambhai Ranji; 25. Lalbhai Morarbhai 26. Parbhubhai Duliabahi; 27. Dahyabhai Hirabhai; 28. Chhitabhai Bikhabhai; 29. Dahyabhai Premabhai; 30. Kalabhai Narsilbhai; 31 Prenabhai Parbhubhai, 32. Nathabahi Madhavbahi; 33. Morabhai Kanjibhai; 34. Bhavanbhai Jivanbhai; 35. Jagjivan Ochharam; 36 Vanmali Narambhai; 37. Shamji Bhulabhai; 38. Dayaram Kalabhai; 39. Dalpatram Gulabhdas; 40 Naranji Lalabhai; 41. Guiabahi Dayalj; 42. Maganlal Mohonbahi, 43. Raghavendra Pratapsingh, 44. Dayalji Ratanjibhai, 45. Nattubhai Ukabhai; 46. Mkahanji Kotabhai, 47. Chhitubhai Kalidas Patel,

(Continued on page 9.)

WAR ON CALCUTTA CONGRESSMEN.

—:o:—

46 Volunteers Placed Before Magistrate.

CONGRESS OFFICE RAIDED.

CALCUTTA, May 15.

Twenty-two Congress Satyagrahis arrested on Tuesday in Indian Mirror Street were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and were remanded till May 29. Twenty-four others arrested in Harrison Road were placed before the Additional Presidency Magistrate. One was discharged, and the others were remanded into custody till May 20.

Nalinranjan Banerjee and six others were sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment each for organising a meeting contrary to the prohibitory order. —Free Press.

Congress Offices Searched.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, May 15.

North Calcutta Congress Committee and the Civil Disobedience Council offices were searched this evening in connection with the offence of defying the Press Act.—A. P.

JAPAN TEXTILES' HEAVY LOSSES.

—:o:—

Capital To Be Reduced.

OSAKA, May 15.

The Japan Cotton Trading Company announces a loss of over 38,000,000 Yen in the first six months of the year. It proposes to reduce its capital from fifty to twenty million yen.—Reuter.

ARREST OF YOUTH LEAGUERS ON FRONTIER.

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, May 15.

The arrest of prominent Youth Leaguers at Ulmanzai has had good effect in the villages of Peshawar district. A military column toured. Charsa villages and prevented the gathering of volunteers. Peace prevails in this area.

The Bannu Civil authorities have summoned the aid of the military and the Frontier constabulary to preserve peace in the city. The rounding up of Youth Leaguers continues.—A. P.

REDS' SUCCESS IN CHINA.

—:o:—

Garrison Defeated.

LONDON, May 16.

HANKOW.—It is reported that Reds have captured Simakov, town on Han river, forty miles from here. Many houses have been burned, 200 people killed and 600,000 dollars worth of property looted. The garrison fought stubbornly but was overwhelmed.

Hanshwan on other side of river is surrounded by 3,000 Reds who are well equipped with machine guns. It is feared garrison of 300 is short of ammunition and will be unable to hold out. Missionaries were evacuated before Reds arrived.—Reuter.

PICKETING AND SWADESHI PLEDGES.

—:o:—

BENARES, May 15.

Picketting of foreign cloth, shops is being carried on here daily. Pledges to wear Swadeshi cloth are being obtained from people by house to house visits.

MORE THAN 100 PERSONS INJURED

—:o:—

Police Open Fire At Mymensingh.

39 ROUNDS OF BUCKSHOTS

MYMENSINGH, May 16.

Nearly 100 persons including Congress volunteers and members of the public received injuries as a result of firing by Armed Police on the evening of May 14 before the Sadar Excise Ware House.

It transpires about 200 volunteers picketed the approaches of the Ware House for preventing excise vendors from removing consignments of excise goods to respective shops. Vendors seeking the Police help, the Superintendent of Police and Additional Magistrate with 100 armed.

POLICE OPEN FIRE.

The Police hurried to the spot and ordered loaded carts to proceed along the passage which was blocked by volunteers' lying down. Thereupon the excited spectators, it is alleged, threw brickbats at the Police. This led the Police to open fire under orders from the Additional Magistrate. Thirty-nine rounds of buckshots and 10 rounds of ammunition balls were fired resulting in about 100 persons being injured, of whom 53 were admitted into hospital. Besides, scores of people were treated in private houses.

BOY OF 8 DIES.

The official version mentions 32 cases being treated for gun-shot injuries of whom five cases are declared dangerous. One Muslim boy, aged 8, is reported dead as a result of injuries and two more are in a precarious condition.

The dying declarations of six persons were recorded.

The injured on the Police side include the Additional Magistrate, two Police officers and 28 constables, of whom two constables and one officer are reported to be in serious condition. Enquiries from official sources confirm the statements made herein.—Free Press.

JAILED FOR 9 MONTHS.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya Vice-President, Bombay Youth League who was convicted for the breach of salt law.

MALEVOLENCE AND MENDACITY.

—:o:—

London Times' Tirade.

INDIAN PRESS BLACK-GUARDED AGAIN.

LONDON, May 15.

Echoes of leakage of news regarding the Cabinet sanctioning Mahatma Gandhi's arrest and subsequent police interrogatories are still heard in the British Press. Following a resolution of Newspaper proprietors protesting against harassment to which the responsible journalist was subjected the "Times" has come out with a leading article.

It pats the British Press on the back for its exalted code of conduct, but explains the case of India is different and at the end of the article even proceeds to justify the extraordinary action which the Government in India is taking against the Press.

It criticises the interference with the liberty of the British Press as insanced in Scotland Yard's enquiries about leakage of Cabinet decision sanctioning Mahatma Gandhi's arrest and points out that the Press in Great Britain observes strict professional standards which did not warrant intervention but the case of India illustrated different state of affairs.

The "Times" then proceeds to attack the Indian Press and says one of greatest barriers for attainment of political aspirations is the condition of the indigenous press where journalism can mean systematic malevolent publication of sour, falsehoods, circumstantial narration of events which never happened and invention and dissemination of charges known to be baseless all these supporting incitements to hatred and bloodshed.

The paper elaborates this charge further by saying that Indian journalism is largely responsible for the phase of sporadic violence through which India is passing and is solely responsible for Government of India's action against its excesses.—Free Press Beam Service.

No-Tax Campaign Suggested.

BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN TO BE STIFFENED.

Working Committee's Decisions.

ALLAHABAD, May 15.

The Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee passed the following resolutions, Pandit Motilal Nehru presiding:

The Working Committee reiterates its abiding faith in civil disobedience and resolves to carry on the struggle during the incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi with redoubled vigour. In the opinion of the Committee the moment has arrived for the entire Nation to make a supreme effort and achieve the goal and it calls upon students, lawyers and other professional men, workers, peasants, merchants, industrialists and Government servants and all others to contribute to the success of the fight for freedom by making all the sacrifice they are capable of.

The Working Committee congratulates Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other Congressmen who have been arrested and convicted.

The Committee opines that in the interest of the country it is essential to carry out the complete boycott of foreign cloth throughout the country without delay and it calls upon all Congress bodies to carry on intensive propaganda and organise the picketing of shops.

NON-PAYMENT OF LAND-TAX.

The Committee opines that the time has arrived for the inauguration of a no-tax campaign by the non-payment of specified taxes in certain provinces and a beginning should be made by the non-payment of land tax in Provinces where the ryotwari system prevails and the non-payment of the Chowkidari tax.

The Committee calls upon Provincial Committees to take steps to continue and extend the manufacture of contraband salt and organise public breaches of the law.

The Committee approves and confirms of the breach of forest laws in the Central Provinces and other Provinces.

The Committee urges the boycott of British goods, British banking insurance and shipping and similar institutions.

The Committee emphasises the necessity for intensive propaganda for total abstinence and picketing liquor shops.

The Committee regrets outbreaks of mob-violence and condemns such violence and emphasises the necessity for the strict observance of non-violence.

The Committee condemns the Press Ordinance and calls upon all Indian newspapers to cease publication.

The Committee delegates to the acting President all the powers of the Committee owing to the increasing difficulty of holding meetings.—A.P.

R. A. F. Bomb Frontier Villages.

PESHAWAR AND KOHAT QUIET.

CONGRESS OFFICE IN BANNU SEARCHED.

SIMLA, May 15.

The latest advices show that the position on the Frontier has considerably improved. All is quiet in Peshawar City and authorities are now engaged in taking action against certain villages on Mohmand border and in Hashtnagar where considerable unrest and disaffection had become evident.

It will be remembered that on May 12 troops and police surrounded villages of Kattozai and Matta Moghal Khel. Similar action was taken againt Utmanzai on the morning of the 14th when leaders of 'Red Shirts' as Abdul Ghafar Khan's revolutionary gangs are called, were arrested. The office of the organisation was searched and volunteers who had collected in the village were dispersed.

WIRE CUTTING.

Peshawar district is otherwise quiet, except that considerable amount of wire-cutting goes on at night in Charsadda, Mardan and Nowshera Tehsils. This is generally attributed to "Red Shirt' gangs who have now been declared an unlawful association.

Badshah Gul, the son of Haji of Turangzai is still waiting to the West of Matta Moghal Khel village. His party has been receiving provisions from Matta Moghal Khel and Kattozai villages. Two parties of villagers were captured on the night of the 13th by Mohmand Khassadars and three individuals who had gone out on the same errand were arrested by the Frontier Constabulary from Matta Moghal Khel post.

KOHAT QUIET.

News from Kohat shows that as a result of arrests effected Kohat City is quiet. The Congress leaders have been arrested at Thal without resistence, but the attitude of the mob has necessitated the calling up of military support for the police. The leaders of the agitation in Thal have sent messages summoning Kabul Khel Wazirs from across the border to come to their assistance. The Kabul Khels, however, refused to take any part.

Bannu City was surrounded by troops on the morning of 14th May when the Congress Office was searched and eight or nine arrests were effected. No resistence was offered. Shops are open and conditions in the town are peaceful.

BOMBING OF VILLAGES.

The Lashkar round Datta Khel is reported to have dispersed as a result of bombing of Manzar and other villages by the R. A. F. Maliks of the tribe are now reported to be on their way to Miranshah. It transpires that Madda Khel were incited to attack Datta Khel Post by emissaries from lower Tochi and from Bannu A moveable column from Razmak moved out towards Datta Khel yesterday and is expected to reach Datta Khel to-day.

Evidence is now available that such tribal unrest as has been noticeable during the last fortnight, is due to the fact that a communication has been broadcast among tribesmen by Congress leaders in Peshawar, Bannu, and elsewhere to the effect that British Government in India has broken down and that the whole country is in confusion.—A. P.

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E. M. DUGGAN,
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14th May, 1930. 752

Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

With a view to encourage the consumption of pure and chean Milk in the City of Bombay, the Bombay Municipal Corporation will be prepared to consider the question of assisting financially and or otherwise individuals, Companies, Associations and Co-operative Societies undertaking to supply from outside Bombay not less than 10,000 lbs. of Milk per day of a standard to be approved by the Municipality and produced, pasteurised, transported, distributed and sold under conditions to be approved by the Municipal Corporation. Details as to the terms on which the assistance of the Municipality will be forthcoming, will be furnished by the Municipal Commissioner on the individuals, Companies, Societies, etc., applying to him with full particulars as to the area of production, the methods of production, transport and distribution, the financial arrangements proposed including the cost of production and the price at which the Milk is expected to be sold wholesale and retail, the nature of the assistance required and other details so as to enable the feasibility of the scheme to be judged. Applications should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. S. NERURKER,
B.Sc., L.M. & S., D.P.H.,
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Deptt.,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 15-5-1930.
755

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, MATUNGA, BOMBAY.

I CLASS WIREMEN'S APPRENTICE CLASS.

THE NEW SESSION of the above Class will commence on FRIDAY, the 30th May, 1930. Time 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. Fees Rs. 25 for a course of six months, payable in advance. Candidates desirous of joining should apply immediately to the undersigned.

(Sd.) A. J. TURNER,
Principal and Secretary.
737

NOTICE

1. POST—Inspector-General of Forests.
2. Salary—Up to Rs. 500, according to qualifications. Must be agile and a good rider.
3. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, Security, pensions, etc., by State rules.
4. Apply with Photograph (which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered) before 1st June, 1930, to the ARMY MINISTER, in His Highness' Government, ALWAR.
753

NOTICE

POST—HEAD BUTLER, with wide experience, table decoration and banqueting arrangements. Knowledge English essential.

Salary up to Rs. 400 according to qualifications. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules.

Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered before 15th May, 1930, to the HOME MINISTER, ALWAR STATE.
714

NOTICE.

1. POST—SUPERINTENDENT, Gaushala.
2. Salary—upto Rs. 400—applicants must possess full qualifications for supervising Dairy farms.
3. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, Security pensions, etc., by State Rules.
4. Apply with photographs (which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered) before 1st July, 1930, to the ARMY MINISTER in His Highness' Government, ALWAR.
721

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE, POONA.

APPLICATIONS for Scholarships are invited from Muslim Students. 22 Scholarships of Rs. 5 and 1 of Rs. 15 per mensem will be awarded from 1st. June 1930. 3 of these are intended for girls and 3 for Arabic Education.

Applications should be addressed on Scholarship Forms to the Hon'ble SIR EBRAHIM HAROON JAFFER, Kt., Honorary General Secretary, Haroon Mansion, Poona, before the 15th June, 1930.

Necessary forms can be sent for.
741

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, MATUNGA, BOMBAY.

II CLASS WIREMEN'S APPRENTICE CLASS.

THE NEW SESSION of the above Class will commence on SATURDAY, the 31st May, 1930. Time 8-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. or 10-30 a.m. to 2-30 p.m., Saturday mornings only. Fees Rs. 20 for a course of six months, payable in advance. Admission to limited number of candidates.

Candidates desirous of joining should apply immediately to the undersigned.

(Sd.) A. J. TURNER,
Principal and Secretary.
736

Legal Notices.

TRADE MARK CAUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that General Motors Acceptance Corporation, a Corporation duly organised under the laws of the State of New York in the United States of America having its principal office and place of business at New York in the said States and carrying on business amongst other places in Bombay is the owner and the sole proprietor and user of a Trade Mark as shown on the Brand or Label affixed below which is an exact facsimile (subject as hereinafter mentioned) of that used by the Corporation.

The size of the said Trade Mark Brand or Label may be either larger or smaller than as shown above and the colouring of the said Trade Mark Brand or Label may be used by the Corporation as shown above or in such other colouring or combination of colouring as the Corporation may require.

The words "GMAC" appearing in the said Trade Mark Brand or Label may either be used alone or in conjunction with the word "Plan" as shown in the fascimile above or with any other word or words in lieu of the word "Plan" as the Corporation may require, and that in lieu of the words "Consumer Credit" appearing in a scroll across the foot of the said Trade Mark Brand or Label as shown in the facsimile above any other word or words may be used as the Corporation may require.

The said Trade Mark Brand or Label is used by the Corporation upon literature, booklets, pamphlets, letterheads, bulletins, window emblems and on advertising devices and insignia of various kinds.

The said Trade Mark Brand or Label is used solely and exclusively by the Corporation in commerce throughout India including Burma and Ceylon.

A Declaration in respect of the said Trade Mark Brand or Label has been registered under the Indian Registration Act XVI of 1908 with the Sub-Registrar of Assurances at Bombay under No. 1155 of Book No. IV on the 12th day of March 1930. Infringement of the said Corporation's rights therein will be dealt with according to law.

Any fraudulent imitation of the said Trade Mark Brand or Label or other.

Dated this 6th day of May, 1930.

For General Motors Acceptance Corporation
H. S. KING,
Branch Manager.
757

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF A TIMBER SHOP.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1931 of 1929 (Noormahomed Joosab vs. Valimahomed Haji) Messrs. Bennett & Co. will on Tuesday, 20th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Shop No. 38 Khadak, Pydhonie Road:—

A timber shop with its stock-in-trade such as bamboos, teak and jungli wood scantlings, planks, cornices, Bamboo vangis etc., etc., in one lot.

The above will is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 957 of 1930.

LILADHAR PURSHOTTAM, a firm, carrying on business as Commission Agents at Katha Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay .. Plaintiffs.

versus

(1) Messrs. DHARSEY NANJI, a firm, (2) Messrs. DOONGERSEY PRAGJI, a firm, (3) Messrs. MOTIBHAI PACHAN, a firm, and (4) Messrs. RAOJI NENSEY, a firm, all carrying on business as Grain Merchants at Dana Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay, for themselves and on behalf of other the Members of the Map Committee ..... Defendants.

To,

The Members of the Map Committee.

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Mirza in Chambers on the 5th day of May, 1930, Notice is hereby given under Order I. Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed the above suit in this Honourable Court against the abovenamed Defendants and the other Members of the Map Committee, of which the Defendants are also Members praying for the following reliefs:—

(1) for a perpetual injunction restraining the said Defendants and all the other Members of the Map Committee from asking merchants or brokers directly or indirectly not to enter into business contracts with the Plaintiffs or otherwise not to deal with them;

(2) for a decree for the sum of Rs. 50,000 or such other sum as this Honourable Court may fix as and by way of damages for the aforesaid conduct of the Defendants;

(3) for an interim injunction in terms of prayer (a) of the Plaint pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit;

(4) for costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum; and

(5) for such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.

And take further Notice that the hearing of the suit has been fixed for the 7th day of July, 1930.

Dated this 16th day of May, 1930.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.
E. FAHEY.

The 16th day of May, 1930.
Messrs. FERREIRA & VALLABHDAS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
754

Auction Sales.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

SALE WILL BE HELD AT MALAD.

AUCTION SALE OF LAND AT VALNAI IN MALAD.

Under instructions from H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of William Charles Smith (deceased), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of May, 1930, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), ON THE PREMISES, at Valnai in Malad, the land described below:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE LAND.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Valnai in Malad, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, within the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 9,558 square yards or thereabouts and the assessment whereof is Rs. 8-12-0 and which is part of Entry No. 291, Survey Nos. 26 and 46, Falni Nos. 1 and 1, and bounded on the East by a public road, on the West by the sea and on the North and South by the land of Survey Nos. 26 and 46.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 36 BALES (BHAINSA) SUPERIOR MOGHLAI COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public auction on TUESDAY the 20th May 1930 at 1-45 p.m. (S.T.) at The Cotton Depot, Sewree, opposite Wadia Godown No. 1 on the Port Trust Plot, by order of the Insurance Office Concerned the following damaged Cotton:

36 Bales (Bhainsa) Superior Moghlai Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. cash will be required on the lot knocked down.

MENESSE
Auct

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri with financial assistance from Ministry of Culture, Government of Maharashtra
on 14 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH,

and London calling at Marseilles (calling at Malta every alternate week).

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
May		
17	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
24	Mooltan x	20,847
31	Macedonia	11,120
June		
7	Mantua*	10,946
14	Comorin	16,132
21	Maloja x	20,827
28	Razmak	10,857
July		
5	Ranpura*	16,601
12	Malwa	11,000
19	Naldera x	16,088
26	Rawalpindi	16,619
Aug.		
2	Morea*	10,946
9	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
16	Narkunda x	16,572
23	Macedonia	11,120
30	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept.		
6	Ranpura	16,601
13	Mooltan x	20,847
20	Ranchi	16,650
27	Mantua*	10,946
Oct.		
4	Viceroy of India	19,643
11	Comorin x	16,132
18	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
25	Razmak @	10,857
Nov.		
1	Rajputana	16,568
8	Naldera x	16,088
15	Ranpura	16,601
22	Morea*	10,954
29	Razmak	10,857
Dec.		
6	Narkunda*	16,572
13	Viceroy of India	19,648
20	Rawalpindi x	16,619
27	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamer from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

NEW REDUCED FARES TO EUROPE.

The Managing Directors of the P. & O. Company take this opportunity of advising passengers that the fares between Bombay and Europe for "A", "B" and "C" accommodation First Saloon, both single and return, have been revised and that a forth or "D" rate of £62 from Bombay to London or £58 to Marseilles will be introduced. The second saloon rates have also been revised.

Passengers holding return coupons will be refunded any difference for the return voyage according to the grade of accommodation occupied.

The accommodation in all the steamers has also been regarded and full particulars can be obtained from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Company. PASSENGERS ARE ADVISED TO WRITE NOW AND REGISTER THEIR REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SPRING OF 1931.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "Macedonia" on the 21st May, 1930, and terminating with the "Viceroy of India" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea	.. £108	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	.. £120	£90
To Marseilles and back	.. £100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

Passengers taking off Season Tickets and who wish to return later than September 19th may do so in paying half the Short Period Return Rate and half the ordinary return rate for whichever grade they are allotted.

This concession will only be granted to passengers who proceed home on steamers sailing between 31st May and 26th July, inclusive.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth with liberty to call at Port Soudan, Malta and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
28th Aug.	DOMALA	8,422
20th Nov.	DUMANA	8,427
11th Dec.	DOMALA	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth A	£64	£112
B	£50	£105
C	£56	£ 98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about 1930.		
May		
22nd	Naldera	Colombo and Australia
28	Mirzapore*	Straits, China & Japan.
June		
6	Morea	Colombo China & Japan.
20	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia
July		
4	Rajputana	Colombo China & Japan.
18	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia
Aug.		
1	Mantua	Colombo China & Japan.
15	Comorin	Colombo and Australia
29	Malwa	Colombo China & Japan.
Sept.		
12	Naldera	Colombo and Australia
26	Morea	Colombo China & Japan.
Oct.		
10	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo China & Japan.
Nov.		
7	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia
21	Ranchi	Colombo China & Japan.
Dec.		
5	Maloja	Colombo and Australia
19	Malwa	Colombo China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the Frst Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	.....	£ 74
Adelaide	.....	£ 76
Melbourne	.....	£ 78
Sydney	.....	£ 80
Brisbane	.....	£ 82
Auckland or Wellington		
(N. Z.) via Sydney		£106

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

To Africa, Karachi, Persian Gulf, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon.

1930		
21st May	Chakla	Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
21st May	Karapara	East & South Africa
Thurs. p.m. 22nd May	Vasna	Karachi, Bushire, Mohammerah, & Busrah.
6th June	Ellora	Mombasa and Zanzibar via Porebunder.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombassa or Rs. 500/- will be available from May to September 1930. The return voyage to be completed within 3 months from the date of sailing from Bombay.

Cheap Excursion tickets are also available between Mombasa and Durban during June/August 1930. Particulars will be supplied on application.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Tursdays, Fridays every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Tursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Nagano Maru..	3824	3 May	18 May
*Shanghai Maru	4104	12 May	25 May
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@28 May
Rangoon Maru.	5029	19 May	29 May
YamagataMaru.	3807	20 May	30 May
Haruna Maru..	10500	....	@11June
Tamba Maru..	5845	30 May	13 June
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@25June
*Calcutta Maru	5339	15 June	27 June
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@ 9 July
Sado Maru ..	5898	29 June	13 July
Atsuta Maru...	8000	....	@16July

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakone Maru..	10000	28 May	15 June
Suwa Maru ..	11000	26 June	14 July
Hakusan Maru.	10508	9 July	27 July

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
Chichibu Maru	22000	29 May	4 June
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	12 June	18 June
Tatsuta Maru..	22000	19 June	25 June

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

A SAFE and Satisfying
A Perfect and Pleasing Tonic

THE ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Rupee ONE for a Tin (32 Pills).

Bombay Branch:—
Kalbadevi Road.
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR, (Kathiawar.)

ULCERINE

(Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Witlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer, etc., on application Instantly relieves a pain of poisonous Boils and Sores draws out all pus magically. Even perforated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0. Postage extra. Ask free booklet to—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Sunder Road, Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "Ulcer," Kandi.

Bombay Widows Pension Fund Ltd.

(Established 1876).
33-35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Above Messrs. Warden & CO.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,78,300
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grade if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES.
Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	100,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	100,000,000
RESERVE FUND	111,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
	Manila	Sourabaya
Canton	Marunouchi	San Francisco
Changchun	(Tokio)	Samarang
Dairen	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	New York	Tientsan
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. YASHIO,
Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. D. GRAY,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

East AND West INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern — Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12½ per Rs. 1,000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the—SECRETARIES Bombay.

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED Bonus per W. Life Rs. 22-1/2	BONUS 000 p. a End 18

Strongest Reserve 11
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,64,963.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

MAHATMA GANDHI

THE MAN AND HIS MISSION.

An enlarged and up-to-date Edition of his life and teachings with an account of his activities in South Africa and India down to his great March in connection with "Salt Satyagraha".

With Appreciations By:
The Rt. Hon. SASTRI, Mr. and Mrs. POLAK, Mr. C. F. ANDREWS, Bishop WHITEHEAD, Prof. GILBERT MURRAY, ROMAIN ROLAND, Mrs. SAROJINI NAIDU, RABINDRANATH TAGORE, Rev. Dr. J. H. HOLMES.

Price Rupee ONE.
To Subscribers of the "Indian Review", As. 12.

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Please note that a large and varied collection of Books on Indian Politics, Religion, Philosophy, Industries, Arts, Agriculture, Economics, Biographies, Speeches and Writings of Eminent Indians and Friends of India are given at special concession rates to subs. of "Indian Review".

G. A. NATESAN & CO., Publishers, MADRAS.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX.

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. Thosar, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
136-497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22927.

INSURANCE.

The Nineteenth Triennial Division of Profits OF THE

ORIENTAL

INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

falls to be made as at 31st December, 1930.

Surplus disclosed at Three Previous Valuations.
1921 Rs. 21 1/2 Lakhs. 1924 Rs. 53 1/3 Lakhs. 1927 Rs. 78 Lakhs.

Bonuses declared on Whole Life Policies per Annum
1921 Rs. 10 per 1000. 1924 Rs. 22 1/2 per 1000

1927 Rs. 25 per 1000 per Annum.

Participating Policies effected in the current Year will be entitled to participate in the Division of Profits if in force as at 31st December, 1930.

THEREFORE IT WILL PAY YOU TO BECOME AN ORIENTAL POLICYHOLDER NOW.

REPRESENTATIVES EVERYWHERE.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A.,
MANAGER, ORIENTAL BLDGS., BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus,
Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 and As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co. Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co., KALKADEVI Rd. BOMBAY.
DEALERS IN
STATIONERY—For Office and School use,
DRAWING & PAINTING MATERIALS—
For Artists, Art Students, Technical and Engineering College, etc.
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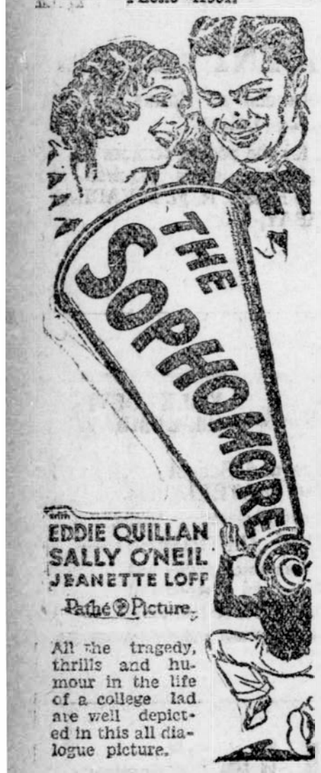

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With a Cast of over 1,000 People headed by

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DOLORES DEL RIO.

The Drama of a Love that defied the Ravages of Time, Hardship and Separation.

RHEUMATISM.

The Amrita Bazar Patrika, the oldest English Daily of Calcutta, writes:—(30th January 1930)

"The Rheumatism Oil prepared by Swami Premanandaji, the famous Vedantist Yogi, is efficacious in all cases of Rheumatism, Sciatica and Lumbago old or new. The medicine is for application only, the result being instantaneous and permanent. It is extensively used for the last 12 years and can be had of Professor S. N. Bose, B.A., "Swami Premananda Ashram", (Post Box 11418), Calcutta, the price being Rs. 2-8 per phial"

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At Dances too, the stout person cannot move with that ease and grace so fully enjoyed by those less fleshy.
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PREEDY ROAD, KARACHI.

PRINCES AND REFORMS.

—:o:—

Bikaner Deplores "Misunderstanding."

NO WEAKENING OF POSITION.

BIKANER, May 15.

The Maharaja of Bikaner who will lead the Indian Delegation to the League of Nations, in the course of a speech referred to the present political situation in British India, "visavis" Indian States, and said he was surprised to learn from private letters from friends in England that the most open, harmless and informal discussions with leaders of British India for the purpose of finding possible lines of agreement before the Round Table Conference have been misunderstood in certain quarters as implying any weakening of the position which the Princes have consistently taken up of standing solid for the Crown and British connection. "There can never be any question of weakening the link with the Crown which the Princes most highly treasure and wish to retain unimpaired."

Bikaner lamented the rejection of the hand of friendship proffered by Lord Irwin, Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Wedgwood Benn by the important political party in British India. "Another golden opportunity has been lost to India."

BIKANER'S PRAYER.

"We can only pray that the efforts of other leaders of British India imbued with patriotism and sobriety will receive maximum support from all persons and parties who have the good of India at heart, that harm done may be retrieved that India may yet come into her own as equal and honourable member of the British Commonwealth, that the Round Table Conference will be followed by an era of peace and prosperity to which our beloved but sorely distressed Motherland is surely entitled."—A. P.

Picketing Of Liquor Shops In Poona.

POONA May 15.

Picketing of liquor shops on a large scale is now going on both in the city and Cantonment. A number of ladies have announced their intention of joining the picketers.—A. P.

Procession At Jambusar.

(From A Correspondent).

JAMBUSAR, May 15.

A monster meeting of men and women was held here on the 13th instant. Mr. Jayanti, ex-student of Gujarat College, explained the message of Sjt. Abbas Tyabji. He exhorted the ladies to produce Khaddar and to wear their own Khaddar clothes and also asked the ladies to picket the liquor-shops. After the meeting was dispersed a huge procession of 2,500 men and women started from the "Samitt." It halted for five minutes at the Mamalatdar's house asking the Mamalatdar to vacate the house immediately. The procession dispersed at Gandhi Choka.

A "ranti" and "Takali" class is started here.

Successful picketing is going at liquor shops.

"PARSIS & PRESENT SITUATION."

—:o:—

Meeting To Honour Mr. Nariman.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha there will be a public meeting of the Parsis at the Theosophical Society Hall, French Bridge, on Wednesday (the 21st) at 6-15 p.m., to honour Mr. K. F. Nariman, when short addresses will also be delivered by Mrs. Perinben Captain, Dr. Choksy, Dr. Dadachanji, etc., on "Parsis and Present Situation", when Mr. K. K. Suntoke will preside.

Prominent Worker Jailed.

CALCUTTA, May 14.

A prominent worker of the Civil Disobedience Committee and Harisadhan Payne were sentenced yesterday to one year's rigorous imprisonment and also to pay a fine of Rs. 250 each, on a charge of being members of Civil Disobedience Committee which were recently declared to be an unlawful Association.—Free Press.

A GARDENER SHOT AT

—:o:—

Tragedy In Date-Tree Grove.

ASSAILANTS ESCAPE.

POONA, May 15.

Report has been received of a mysterious shooting affray in a grove where toddy tapping is carried on four miles from Poona. It appears that while two gardeners (one of whom was the owner of the grove) were returning home to Hadapsar after attending a wedding in Poona they saw two men hiding behind the trees in a date tree grove. They decided to investigate the matter. They approached the trees behind which the men were hiding and a grab was made at the hiders. One of the gardeners, Tukaram, grabbed one of the men by his shirt when three shots rang out one bullet lodging in Tukuram's thigh. The other gardener fainted. The assailants who are described as pathans or Punjabis escaped in the direction of Poona. Tukaram is now in hospital.—A. P.

Alleged Assault On Pathan

—:o:—

POONA, May 15.

Serious injuries were received last night by a Pathan who persisted in entering a liquor shop in Poona city despite appeals of picketers. On emerging and cycling down Burud alley he was knocked off the cycle, and was rendered unconscious by a blow on the head. Four arrests have been made in this connection.—A. P.

Satyagraha At Ranpur.

—:o:—

RANPUR, May 13.

The Publicity Officer, Dholera Satyagraha Publicity writes:—

Volunteers from Wadhwan and Limdi and Botad get down at Ranpur station by everyday noon and evening trains with bags of contraband salt. On Saturday the volunteers brought 25 maunds of contraband salt. Nearly three thousand people went to station to receive volunteers. On Saturday and Monday the same thing was repeated. On Monday evening the volunteers brought 125 maunds of salt. On Tuesday morning volunteers sold it and people purchased it. Uptil now nearly five hundred maunds of salt have been put into houses of people.

SOCIAL BOYCOTT.

Social boycott is vigorous. For convenience of subordinate Government servants it has been arranged that they should inform local Satyagrahi leader of their needs and with his permit they can buy the same from Bazar.

To-day Mr. Vithaldas Maganlal ex-president Ranpur Municipality, was arrested under I. P. C. 143, Mr. Vithaldas is a local merchant and is not known to have taken any active part in this struggle. Mr. Vithaldas is defending himself. The whole town is observing hartal in honour of Mr. Vithaldas. The town observed hartal yesterday also in honour of Abbas Tyabji.

HARTAL IN KALOL.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent).

KALAL, May 13.

The news of the arrests of Abbas Tyabji, alone with his volunteers, spread like wild fire in the city, hartal was observed and a procession went around the city singing national songs. A monster meeting was held in the evening, where Smt. Mirabai, and Sjt. Potalal delivered speeches.

SIMLA, May 15.

For refusal to give their names and description but offering their body for medical inspection to the Taradevi Medical post, Mr. Philip Hardless was fined yesterday Rs. 100 and Mr. N. L. Varma, local Congress Secretary, was sentenced to-day to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, or, in default, further one month's imprisonment.—A. P.

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KESARI KUTEERAM EGMORE :: MADRAS
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CABARET SHOW AT THE EMPIRE.

—:o:—

Piccadilly Girls In New Songs And Dances.

At the usual cinema prices, the Piccadilly Company are presenting an interesting programme at the Empire Theatre for the second week commencing from to-day till Tuesday.

A number of pretty and original dances with catchy songs are given by the chorus, many of whom have appeared at the Picaddilly Cabaret in London. Miss Delia Vivienne, the vivacious soubrette and graceful dancer had specialised in the ballet Miss Marian O'Dare, an accomplished singer with a rich soprano voice, has appeared at the Daly's Theatre, London, with Miss Evelyn Laye, the famous musical comedy star. Another graceful dancer is Miss Evelyn Shelley, who was a ballet-mistress at Daly's Theatre and had also successfully appeared at the Follies Berger in Paris and at other places on the Continent. Billie Shenton, the light comedian of the company is also a clever acrobatic dancer.

Their programme at the Empire comprises a variety of delightful items. Among these may be mentioned the graceful and picturesque dances of the chorus in "Singing in the Rain" and "The Painted Dolls' Wedding" to the accompaniment of the beautiful music. Miss Vivienne's "Coppelia Valse" is a graceful performance executed with great artistic effect. Miss Marian O'Dare gives some celected songs; while Billie Shenton contributes several songs and acrobatic and fantastic dances to the comic part of the programme.

In conjunction with this an excellent film is shown, "Irish Hearts" featuring May McAvoy.

Rugby.—Pillar boxes for air mail correspondence only are to be provided for the London Postal Service. They will be plain blue to distinguish them from the red pillar boxes for ordinary letters. It has been decided to fix a few of these air mail letter boxes at the West End and City as experiment.—B. O. W.

IF YOU ARE WEARING SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES.
INSIST THAT THE LENSES ARE MADE OF
VITREX LENSES.
The VITREX is the latest optical glass, absolutely colourless but which by its chemical composition, absorbs, all those rays which irritate the eyes and consequently comfort your eyes imparting them a very cooling sensation.
VITREX LENSES.

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AWARDED GOLD MEDALS.

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"Five stories of open air and Sunshine."
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"Sundari Sathi" is the most effective elixir for all the diseases of Women. Any and every kind of menstrual disorders, painful menstruation, it can cure all the diseases which generally attack a woman. It shows its utility as a remedy on the following diseases:—Menorrhoea, Leucorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea, Cirhosis, metritis, etc., It acts most beneficially control the process of menstruation and makes it completely regular and healthy. SUNDARI SATHI can cure all these Diseases at a stretch. So many Doctors and physicians use it for their patients. Re. 1 per bottle. Three bottles Rs. 2-10-0.

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ORIENTAL BALM
Here's The Cure
For Neuralgia with its twitching pains in the head and face and eye and other parts. Rub this balm for quick relief.
Buy a bottle at any Chemist or Store.
Known For over 44 years and used throughout the world
LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM does a lot

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

New York Futures 14 Points Higher.

FAVOURABLE WEATHER AND SHORT COVERING

Bombay, May 16.

Yesterday the New York futures market was nervous and irregular unsettling factors being favourable weather and active short covering. It is a mystery that in the face of favourable weather reports shorts are inclined to cover. There must be something wrong either with weather or that there must be heavy short interest which shorts are eager to cover. However the fact remains that in the face of favourable weather, the market shows steadiness. Yesterday the New York Cotton market opened at a rise of 4 pionts but by noon the opening improvement was lost. In the afternoon the market again improved and closed at a rise of 14 points. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 16.35c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was irregular and closed at a decline of 1 to 2 points. Spot Cotton prices closed at 15.49c.

U. S. Port receipts were 18,000 bales and exports amounted to 1,000 bales.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 1 point. There was absence of selling and prices closed at a rise of 5 to 1 point. Middling American Spot Cotton prices closed at a decline of 12 points at 8.50 and sales amounted to 4,000 bales.

Empire Cotton futures closed at a rise of 5 to 3 points and Egyptian futures advanced 6 points.

PRIVATE CABLES:

New York July highest 16.32 plus .07, lowest 16.20 —.05. October lowest 14.99 (12.42 p.m.)

Hemelryk.—"Trade calling kept Liverpool steady but crop accounts favourable."

New York:—"Market continues quiet. Some buying for European account new crop months. Have no decided opinion either way. Piecegoods and yarn quiet but steady."

Reuter:—"Market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices reacted later on favourable weather but again advanced on covering by shorts."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 15th instant (5-55 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends, Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Trading restricted, see no prospect of sustained advance, but recommend purchases on declines."

MANCHESTER CLOTH & YARNS.

—:o:—

CLOTH:—There has been more enquiry, although no perceptible increase can be recorded for the amount of business actually booked.

YARNS:—The position in this section has not shown any signs of improvement. Quotations this week remain unchanged, as follows:—

	This Week. per lb.
20's Water Bundles	11-3¼—12-3¼d.
30's Water Bundles	12-3¼—13-3¼d.
40's Mule Bundles	14 —15-1/2d.
Egyptian 60's	21 —24 d.

GERMAN COTTON INDUSTRY DURING APRIL.

—:o:—

Employment in the German cotton industry during April has slightly improved, and with the present restrictions on activity, the mills have sufficient work for three or four months.

On the Bremen market raw cotton is quoted at 17.23 American cents per British pound weight, compared with 17.47 cents on April 9th. The stock of raw cotton totals 455,792 bales, compared with 471,668 bales a month ago. Yarns, weaving 20's, are quoted at 64 American cents per kilo, compared with 65 American cents on April 9th. Cretonne is quoted at 11.50 American cents per metre, unchanged from last month.

NEW YORW COTTON.

New York, May 15.

July	16.24—.01
October	15.13+.14
December	15.17+.09
January	15.19+.10
Middling Spot	16.35—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 15.

May	15.75—.01
July	15.87—.02
Middling Spot	15.49—

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York. 10-45 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

July	16.27
October	15.00
January	Unquoted
July	16.20
October	15.00
January	15.07

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 15.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	18,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	1,000

Raw Cotton Situation.

CERTAINTY ABOUT SUMMER CROP SCARES

Constructive Interest Advisable

Bombay, May 16.

In the course of the weekly market report issued by Messrs. Arjan Khimji state:—

AMERICANS.

The zig-zag course of cotton prices during the last week indicated some dullness. Yet no one thinks of neglecting developments for we know that there will be some rousing climaxes before the final stage of the growing crop is reached. What cotton markets are now passing through is the tag end of the planting season, and cotton people are nervously watching the weather until it becomes sufficiently bad or good enough to justify another major movement up or down.

CROP CONDITION.

Cables received from the cotton belt indicate that scattered showers over the East Belt have relieved the situation to some extent but the crop is now pretty feeble. No one can doubt that rains have been excessive over a good port of the West Belt and particularly in Oklahoma and that what promised to be an excellent crop start a few days back has now been downed out. Some replanting is necessary and the situation is a little away from what is commonly known "normal."

FUNDAMENTAL CONDITION.

The first stock of the acreage and the crop start will be settled facts are long and everyone will have to act according to weather changes. The two weeks of warm sunshine over West Belt or moderate rains over East Belt will serve the market somewhat a litmus paper serves a chemist and will show whether fundamental conditions are really sound or whether they are honeycombed with weakness.

COTTON CONSUMPTION.

In the United States of America, as a result of manipulation by the Federal Farm Board, higher prices were talked out as inducing 50 per cent curtailment of cotton mills production, there seems little justification for drastic action although the state of textile industry with respect to profits is very unsatisfactory. The monthly U. S. Mills consumption figure of 532,000 issued by the Census Bureau for April as against 509,000 bales for last March. It may be noted they although the above figure is the smallest for the month during the past five seasons, it is showing an increasing tendency of consumption as compared with the preceding month. In England the demand is keeping far below the present production and daily sales of spot cotton are at a low ebb. Although production is curtailed over the Continent, the demand is keeping pace with the production indicating no accomulations of manufactured stocks. The depression in the textile industry which is now visible is partly seasonal and partly due to much disturbed economic conditions.

There exists a fairly large short speculative short interest in new crop months. Spinners' stocks all over the world are at a low figure. The technical situation shows sound conditions and although favourable weather conditions from now on may result in sugging markets, crop scares during summer months are certain; so we prefer to lean on the bull side and prefer purchases on declines.

BOMBAY.

We have nothing to add beyond what has been expressed in our recent reports. Business is hampered somewhat owing to political movement and lack of interest by genedal public. Cheapness of Indian Cotton is even not encouraging any holding movement in the face of good demand by our mills for actual cotton The statistical situation is gaining strength. Present undue low prices are likely to result in big acreage reduction.

There is nothing in the situation to justify any decline in the prices of our cotton and those who have nervous to buy and hold cotton will be amply rewarded in the long run.

BUSINESS AT A STAND STILL.

—:o:—

All Markets Closed.

Bomdbay, 16.

All leading Bombay Markets remained closed to-day on account of the arrest of Mrs. Kamla Devi and the "Palestine Day" observations.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 15.

	Opening	Closing
May	8.06	8.07+.05
June		8.00+.05
July	7.95	7.99+.05
August		7.91+.04
September		7.87+.04
October	7.80	7.83+.03
November		7.83+.03
December		7.86+.03
January	7.84	7.84+.03
February		7.89+.03
March	7.89	7.91+.02
April		7.93+.02
May		7.95+.01
Middling Spot		8.50—.12

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, May 15.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Sales of Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	50

INDIAN COTTON.

London, May 15.

Scinde, Fully Good	4.60+.10
Scinde, Fine	4.85+.10
Scinde, Superfine	5.10+.10
Bengal, Good	4.35+.10
Bengal, Fully Good	4.20+.10
Bengal, Fine	4.85+.10
Oomra, Good	4.90+.10
Oomra, Fully Good	5.20+.10
Oomra, Fine	5.50+.10
Broach, Fully Good	5.90—.10
Broaih, Fine	6.15+.10
Broach, Superfine	6.40+.-0

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 15.

May	13.14+.08
July	13.90+.06
November	12.59+.06
December	12.59+.05
January	12.68+.06
March	12.80+.06
Sakells, F.G.F. Spot	14.05—

LONDON METALS.

London, May 15.

Coppers Braziers	£74 sNet)
Yellow Metal	£58 (Net)
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£15-3/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	£11-7/3
Tin English Ingot	£148-3/4

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, May 15.

Total Bullion	£163,300,000
Public Deposits	£24,500,000
Other Deposits	£94,300,000
Government Securities	£52,800,000
Other Securities	£17,400,000
Notes and Coin	£66,900,000
Notes in Circulation	£356,500,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	56.05 p.c.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 15.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	£17-1/2
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, (London Register)	£112
National Bank	£44-1/2
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£89-7/8
Conversion Loan	£78
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£101-1/2
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£46
Indian Stock, 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£52-1/2
Indian Stock, 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£61-1/2
Consols	£55-1/4
War Lon 5 p.c.	£101-7/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£94

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 15.

Demand Bills 485.84

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 15.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.
Sellers May/June £6-10-0
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.
Sellers May/June £15-3-9
Rapseed, Toria, ton.
Sellers May/June £15-10-0

LINSEED.

London, May 15.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London), ton.
Sellers May/June £19-0-0
Linseed, Calcutta, (London), ton.
Sellers June/July £19-0-0
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F. ton.
Sellers May/June £17-15-0
Linseed, Bombay, ton.
Sellers May/June £19-17-6

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 15.

Linseed, Oil, Naked, London, cwt.
Sellers June/Aug 38/4-1/2
Linseed, Oil, Naked, London, cwt.
Paid & Value Sept/Dec. 37/3

COFFEE N9W YORK MARKET.

New York, May 15.

Coffee, Fair Rio, No. 7
Quality, Spot 9-5/16

WHEAT LONDON MARKET.

New York, May 15.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes.
Sellers May/June 38/6
Barletta Russo, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes.
Sellers May/June 37/6
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.
Paid Afloat 40/6
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.
Paid May/June 39/9

JAVA SGUAR LONDON MARKET.

London, May 15.

Java Sugar, Fine, White, Dutch Standard, No. 25,
C. & F. Calcutta.
May/June per cwt 9/
July/Sept. per cwt 9/
Oct/Dc. per cwt 9/1-1/2
C. & F. Bombay.
May/June per cwt 9/0-1/4
C. & F. Karachi.
May/June per cwt 9/0-1/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 15.

Smoked Sheet, Standard.
Ribbed, 1b. Spot 7d. Sellers.

At Last—

A TONIC LAXATIVE

By combining the laxative and refreshing properties of an effervescing 'salt' with the invigorating elements of the famous Tonic Phosferine, a real *tonic* health salt has been evolved, which is quite free from the enervating effects of the old-fashioned salts.

Phosferine Health Salt coaxes your digestion into working with the smoothness nature intended. Its crisp, c ean, stimulating flavour puts you at once into that bright, alert mood to enjoy your breakfast. After thoroughly cleansing the system of impurities, just at the required moment, it builds up vitality and tone.

Children Love its Delicious Flavour

An occasional glass of Phosferine Health Salt will at once dispel summer lassitude and that tired, languid feeling due to errors of diet or incomplete elimination of waste matter.

Phosferine HEALTH SALT

Tones as it Cleanses

This unique preparation is made and guaranteed by the Proprietors of Phosferine

From all Chemists and Druggists

PHOSFERINE (ASHTON AND PARSONS) LIMITED, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, ENGLAND

AGENTS: HORLICKS MALTED MILK CO., LIMITED, Post Box 1020, CALCUTTA

THE

"MARGATE"

Sport Shoe

Made in Canada. Crepe Rubber non-slip Sole. Good quality Canvas. A light and durable Shoe.

Rs. **3-8** per pair of all Boot and Sports goods dealers.

Agents:—

G. Atherton & Co.,

28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

GUTTA PERCHA & RUBBER GP LIMITED

THE CHARM OF

JABAKUSUM

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF SILKY SOFT HAIR PRIDE OF WOMAN MAN ALWAYS ADMIRE.

C. K. Sen & Co., Ld. Calcutta.

Auction Sales.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY AT TRIMBAK PARSHRAM STREET.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Messrs. Mahimtura and Co., Attorneys for Narottamdas Vithaldas, Bhagwandas Kikabhai and Kevalram Gulabchand, the Trustees, in exercise of the Power of Sale reserved to the said Trustees under an Indenture of Trust dated 11th January, 1918, and made between Bai Zamakbai of the one part, and the said Zamakbai, Narottamdas Vithaldas, Dharamdas Bhagwandas and Bhagwandas Kikabhai of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on SATURDAY, the 17th May, 1930, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece of Foras land with dwelling houses at Trimbak Parsharam Street, admeasurement 221 square yards, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 453, New No. 1374, Old Survey No. 245 and New Survey No. 3536, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Street No. 16 and D Ward No. 2333.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Mahimtura and Co., Attorneys for the said Trustees, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.

5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily.

Sat., Sun., and Fri. Matinees at 3-30 P.M.

THRILLS OF THE FIGHTING NORTH.
MYSTERY.

that will hold you spell bound!

RANGER
RANGER

Favourite Dog star in

"THE ONE MAN DOG"

The unfailing courage of a dog unravels a murder mystery of the Northlands and brings two to happiness!

Screen's cleverest animal actor in an action special jammed with sensation and surprise—No thrills. lover dares miss it!

Also showing
2-two reeler comedies.
YOU MUST SEE!

You Must Meet DULCY—she's a riot!

To-day and To-morrow at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

CAPITOL

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

DECCAN LADIES' PROCESSION.—A procession of Deccani ladies in pure swadeshi dress will parade through certain streets in Bombay, starting from Shankar Wadi New Charni Road, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow (Sunday) 18.

—:o:—

SWADESHI BAZAR AT MADHAV BAUG.—The Opening of this Bazar will take place on Thursday (the 29th inst.) There is a brisk demand for stalls. A few more are available. Plan of the Bazar is in view at the Brotherhood Headquarters, French Bridge Chowpatty.

—:o:—

SWADESHI BAZAAR AT MANDVI.—A big Swadeshi Bazaar is to be opened under the auspices of Shri Cutchi Dasna Oswal Jain Yuvak Mandal from to-day (Saturday) at the corner of New Chinch Bunder Road and Sandhurst Road, opp. Khilafat Office, on the Improvement Trust Plot, the opening ceremony of which is to be performed by Deshbhakta Vithalbhai Patel at 5-30 p.m. on that date.

TAXI-DRIVERS' GRIEVANCES.—The deputation of the Taxi-drivers' Union waited upon the Secretary, Home Department of the Government of Bombay on the 14th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. S. C. Joshi, led the deputation which consisted of Messrs. M. N. Talpade, Advocate and legal adviser to the Union, P. G. Joshi, General Secretary, Lawrence Antao, Vice-president and two members of the Managing Committee. The deputation acquainted Mr. Collins with the plight of the taxi-drivers and the taxi-owner drivers on suggested the ways of alleviating it without putting the Government to any appreciable loss in revenue.

Mr. Collins gave a patient and sympathetic hearing to the grievances of the deputation and promised to do his best under the circumstances.

VOLUNTEERS' TRAINING CLASS.—"Hindustani Seva Dal" Volunteers of "G" Ward, Bombay City, are requested to attend the training class at Tilak Bridge Maidan, (Opposite B. B. & C. I. Ry. Station, Dadar) every morning at 6-30 a.m. (S.T.) There will be a general rally of City Hindustani Seva Dal Volunteers at Gowalia Tank Maidan at 6-30 a.m. (S.T.) on Wednesdays and Sundays.

Volunteers will be enrolled at the "G" Ward District Congress Committee Office, Lady Jamsetjee Road, Dadar, between 6 and 8 p.m. daily. Particulars may be had on application to the Enrolling Officer, "G" Ward.

AIRMAN ENGINEER.

To-morrow's Public Reception.

A public reception will be held under the auspices of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League, Irani Zoroastrian Anjuman, Zoroastrian Association, Grant Road Parsi Association, Young Mens Parsi Association and the Iran League at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, to-morrow (Sunday), at 10 a.m. (S. T.), in honour of the Indian airman Asphy Merwan Engineer who is the first to complete his solo flight in an aeroplane from England to India within the short period of sixteen days, thus thanking himself eligible for winning the H. H. the Aga Khan's prize of £500. Mr. Bundally H. Lalji Sheriff of Bombay will preside. Representatives from different communities will express their appreciation for the achievement of Mr. Engineer a purse and medals from different Associations will be presented.

Mr. Engineer will himself give a short account of his experience during these sixteen days.

The admission to the gathering is free.

DESH SEVIKA SANGH.

Picketing of the foreign cloth shops was not made to-day the 16th inst. as the shops were kept closed on account of the arrest of Shrimati Kamaladevi Chattopadyaya.

All the sevikas are requested to be present in Jinnah Hall at 1 p.m. (S.T.) to-morrow the 17th inst.

FUNDS RECEIVED.

The following contributions were received in response to an appeal issued by our Sangh to the public with a desire that others may also come forward to help the national cause.

Contribution through a Parsi Gentleman every month.

The sum contributed. Rs. 75 13 0

From the staff of an Indian Mercantile Firm Rs. 501.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

London, May 16.

Silver Ready	19	4	0
Higher	0	4	0
Silver Forward	19	5	0
Higher	0	4	0

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, May 16.

Market closed.

SWAMI KUMARANAND SENTENCED

—:o:—

Soon after the arrest of Mrs. Kamaladevi, Swami Kumaranand was arrested at the Congress House. He was taken to the Dadar Police Court and charged before Mr. N. T. Jungalwala under Section 47A. and 117 I. P. C. It was alleged that he manufactured contraband salt and incited the people to break salt law at Matunga. The Magistrate sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

PATEL ARRIVES IN BOMBAY TO-DAY.

—:o:—

It is understood Mr. V. J. Patel has left Allahabad for Bombay. He is arriving in Bombay this morning, and will put up at Rawal Building, Lamington Road.

Arrests At Mahad.

—:o:—

MAHAD, May 16.

Mr. Gopinathrao Potnis of Uravada, Bhor State, on his way to Shiroda Satyagraha Camp was arrested this morning at Mahad under Sections 117 I.P.C. and 47 of Salt Act.

Mr. Vithal Krishna, Secretary of the Youth League was also arrested under the same sections.—Free Press.

100 BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS FOR DHARASANA.

A batch of 100 xolunteers left for Dharsana on Friday night from Grant Road. They were given a send off by the public at the station.

300 Volunteers From Ahmedabad.

—:o:—

A telephonic message from Ahmedabad say's that 300 Satyagrahis started on Friday for Dharsana.

Mr. Mohanlal Bhatt, manager of "Nava Jivan" was called by the Commissioner but when Mr. Bhatt went to his place the Commissioner was not there.

—:o:—

THE COSSACKS AT OPERA HOUSE.

Brilliant Performance Witnessed

Mr. Basil Orloff and his versatile Cossacks presented a change of programme on Thursday night. The alluring music and choral singing were thoroughly enjoyed by a select audience, which showed its warm appreciation in a manner rather disconcerting to the performers. Russian music is captivating in its effects even on people ignorant of the language. It is casual, yet subtle and full of colour and vivacity. A notable feature of the playing of the Balalaike Orchestra was its economy of tone. Exhilarating climaxes were achieved without loss of elegance. Mozkowsky's "Serenade" was played excellently, and this number alone was worth the price of admission. The familiar light overture by Kella Bella made a great appeal and the right degree of suppleness was imparted to the music.

In the Volka Boatmen's Song the choir swelled into full voice and died into nothing at the end, in the manner made familiar by Challiapine.

The solo singers Messrs. Clarine and Dobrovolsky sang the Romance from Bizet's "Pearl Fishers and two gypsy airs with natural ease, and eserved the applause which greeted their efforts.

M. Wingeroff most accomplished of Balalaika player gave us a glimpse of his artistry and genius in Schubert's "Moment Musical." He also responded to several encores and was perhaps the most tired man in the theatre. Messrs. Gablotzkoff and Michailoff rounded off the programme with Russian Drolleries, and acquitted themselves very creditably in their humorous interludes.

Mr. Orloff conducted in real Continental fashion. He was as solemn as a judge, but got the best out of his accomplished musicians. Although many people are out of Bombay for the summer vacation, there is no reason why those who are left behind should not patronise the talented musicians now performing at the Opera House. The prices charged are low and the entertainment supplied is the best that one can possibly enjoy.

MALAD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A general meeting of the members of this Committee will be held just after bona-fire meeting at the same place for passing and adopting accounts of the Committee up to 30th April 1930 and elect office-bearers and Council members for the remaining period of the year—Congress members of the Malad Congress Committee are requested to attend the meeting with the receipt of the fee paid for membership.

A meeting of the Bombay Rice Merchants' Association has resolved not to take any part in the proposed Round Table Conference.

Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.

Remember 24th May

Next Saturday an Unique Opportunity

When you see a huge Royal Palace, you weave in your imagination a sweet romance around it, but have you ever marked that under those marble palaces baffling intrigues are going on and on! They do not kill you with swords, but pierce you with insults? Then there comes a thunder, which shakes the foundation of those palaces! You know how it is done?

BETTER WITNESS IT IN SURYA FILM COMPANY'S PRODUCTION

"State Intrigues"

THAT IS ENOUGH!

Bangalore is the garden of paradise and amidst these backgrounds the scenes are taken? What more! Miss LAXMI plays the heroine! Exquisite acting!

For Booking apply to Ratilal Brothers, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

KRISHNA CINEMA DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.

BOMBAY MUSLIMS OBSERVE PALESTINE DAY.

Hindus And Muslims Parade Streets In Mammoth Procession.

"INDEPENDENCE FOR PALESTINE" AND DOWN WITH BALFOUR DECLARATION.

In response to the appeal of the All India Muslim Conference for Palestine affairs, The Muslims of Bombay celebrated Friday as the Palestine Day by observing Hartal and arranging a mammoth procession in the afternoon which paraded through the Muslim localities of the City. The Muslim shops in Bhedi Bazar, Null Bazar, Abdul Rehman Street, Nagdevi street, Chakla Street and also in other localities were entirely closed. In the bazars in which there is a majority of Muslim shops the Hindu shope-keepers had also closed their shops in sympathy with their Muslim neighbours as the Congress authorities had asked them to do so. Besides the shop the Municipal Markets were also closed and no meat was available in the City as the Muslim butchers of Bandra also observed a Hartal.

The news of Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya's arrest helped to make the Hartal still more rigorous.

A HUGE PROCESSION.

A huge procession of Muslims started from the Juma Mosque at 4.30 p.m. It was representative of all sections of the Muslim Community. It was accompanied by Sirdar Suleman Kasam Mitha, Mr. Abubaker Beg Mohamed, Maulana Mohamed Irfan, Md. Ahmed Haji Siddiq Khatri and others. The procession passed through Jinjiker Street, Chakla Street, Fakaria Musjid, Pydhoni, Jamli Mohalla and turning into Doctor Street reached J. J Hospital and from there proceeded to Bhendi Bazar and then dispersed. At the start the crowds numbered about 10,000 but as it proceeded further it swelled into numbers and by the time it reached Bhendi Bazar more than 25,000 people had joined it. There was a large number of Hindus also most of them in Gandhi Caps. The processionists all along their route were shouting "Allaho Akber" "Down With Balfour Declaration" and had banners with inscriptions like "Down with Britains Zionist Policy".

A number of local Arabs especially youths had joined the procession. They were incessantly raising the following cries in Arabic "Withdraw Balfour Declaration" "Independence for Palestine" "Long Live Indian Muslims" and "Inqilab Zindabad" Some of the Muslim youths who were just behind Sirdar Sulaiman Kasam Mitha were shouting "Long Live Revolution" "Down with British Imperialism". The processionists made demonstration by waving black flags and raising shouts of "Down with British Raj" when they passed by the Pydhoni Police Station.

Bhendy Bazar Meeting.

—:o:—

When the procession reached Bhendi Bazar a meeting was held over which Sirdar Sulelman Kasam Mitha presided.

Moulvi Abdul Rauf Khan proposed the following resolution which was duly supported.

"Resolutions that were passed by the All-India Muslim Conference for Palestine Affairs on the 20th April last the copies of which were despatched to the Government of India, etc., had given some hope to Muslims that the British Government would accede to the demands of the Muslims in Palestine, but from the cable received from the president of the Arab Delegation, it appears that the British Government have totally rejected their demands. The Palestine Muslims have now resolved to have recourse to the non-violent agitation in order to compel the British Government to accede to their demands. Therefore, this meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay while confirming the resolutions passed in the All-India Muslim Conference warns the British Government that if they do not take steps to satisfy the Muslim claims in Palestine, Muslims will have to consider what steps and action they must take in order to bring pressure and compel the British Government to admit the just and rightful claims of Palestine Muslims."

MAHOMED ALI'S NEW ROLE.

Mr. Mahomed Ali said that he had been to Simla to see the Viceroy and to know on what terms the Government were prepared for peace. He was going to see the Governor of Bombay and Mr. Hotson and would also try to seek an interview with the Mahatma so that he might know the conditions on which the Mahatma would be prepared for peace.

He warned the Government not to think that Muslims were keeping aloof from this movement because they were weak. They had "suspended" their activities simply because they were waiting for the outcome of the Round Table Conference. If it failed to satisfy the Indian demand then the Muslims would see what steps they should take.

The resolution was unanimously passed.

Another resolution authorising the president to forward the resolution to the League of Nations was also passed.

ARAB DELEGATION TO LONDON.

—:o:—

Disappointed At Results.

LONDON, May 15.

Jerusalem.—The Acting President of the Arab Executive called on the High Commissioner, and expressed disappointment of the Arabs at the result of the visit of the Arab Delegation to London.

The High Commissioner replied that Arabs must not despair as constitutional changes were being made, giving full consideration to Arab interests. Meanwhile pending the report of Sir John Hope Simpson who was investigating the immigration and land settlement problems of Palestine, all immigration would be suspended.—Reuter.

RELEASE GANDHIJI.

He Alone Can Speak For India.

SRINIVAS SASTRI'S ADVICE TO GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, May 15.

Release Gandhi. Proclaim general amnesty. Give guarantee that India would be given Dominion Status at the earliest opportunity. These are the three suggestions which Mr. Srinivasa Sastri made in course of a lecture on "How to save India", delivered to the members of the House of Commons yesterday.

The meeting was attended by members belonging to all the three parties and was held in the largest committee room of Commons. Mr. Sastri gave a brief outline of the Indian political situation and described the recent developments. He referred to the growth of civil disobedience movement and pointed out that though there was a good deal of popular support behind Gandhiji's programme, nevertheless there was a large section of Indian opinion that did not see eye to eye with Gandhiji, but still nobody could question Mahatma Gandhi's sincerity. And he declared "Gandhi was undoubtedly one leader who could truthfully be said to represent India's determined attitude to win swaraj".

HIS WAY.

Mr. Sastri then proceeded to point out the way out of present deadlock. He believed that if only British Government would make a frank declaration that it was intended to give India Dominion Status at the earliest moment Gandhiji would accept the declaration and throw in his weight and influence on the side of settlement.

He would then exert himself and would be able to rally even extremists, who were now clamouring for full and complete Independence. A conciliatory policy was imperative and Mr. Sastri concluded that as a preliminary to any serious arrangement regarding Round Table Conference there must be general amnesty.

Gandhiji he said must be released and all others also recently arrested for participation in civil disobedience movement.— Free Press Beam Service.

MALAVIYAJI NOT TO ENTER N. W. F. PROVINCE.

—:o:—

Chief Commissioner's Refusal.

ALLAHABAD, May 16.

The Chief Commissioner, North-west Frontier Province has wired to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya regretting his inability to permit him to visit the Province, but the Commissioner will be glad to distribute the funds which the Pandit may wish to send to the dependents of the killed or wounded. The Commissioner also assures the Pandit that the wounded are receiving every care and attention.—A. P.

Malaviya Starts Fund.

BENARES, May 15.

Pandit Malaviya arrived here this morning. He was to proceed to Bombay in connection with the campaign for the boycott of foreign cloth, but in view of the occurrences in Peshawar, postponed his visit to Bombay and is proceeding to Peshawar as the President of the All-India Seva Samiti to organise the distribution of relief to the dependents of those who have lost their lives and those who have received serious injuries in the disturbance. A relief fund has started with a sum of Rs. 10,000 provided by the Seva Samiti.—A. P.

COCANADA, May 16.—Messrs. Gopalakrishna and Venkatappa were sentensed to six months' R. I. for seditious speeches and issuing seditious leaflets.—Free Press.

—:o:—

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.—Telegraph wires between Kharagpur and Chakradhpur are now restored.

AMERICAN COTTON

(Through Cotton Information Bureau).

New York, May 15.

October	15.33 plus .20
July	16.39 plus .15

The New York futures market opened at a rise of 3 pts. a further advance of 6 pts. was witnessed at the time of the close of the Liverpool market. Slowly prices were improving throughout the session on continuous shortcovering, October highest being 23 pts. up. Finally market closed at October 15.33 plus .20 and July at 16.39 plus .15.

Expectation:—Liverpool market is expected to open on Saturday plus .05 plus .06 for October.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Though Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

OCTOBER.

New York, May 16.

Previous Closing Rate	15.13
To-day's Opening	15.16
Difference	plus .03
To-day's Closing Rate	15.33
Difference	plus .20

—:o:—

Broach expectation Rs. 260

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, May 16.

Previous Closing Rate	7.83
To-day's Opening Rate	7.86
Difference	plus .03
To-day's Closing Rate	7.92
Difference	plus .09

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3. Messrs. RAHIM JOOSAB & Co., Khatau Bldg., Marine Stree

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY, May 17, 1930.

UNDER WHICH LAW?

—:o:—

Speaking at the public meeting held last evening to protest against the Press Ordinance Mr. Natarajan referred to the new orientation in the repressive policy of the Government—namely, the decision to arrest women Satyagrahis. Mrs. Lakshmipathi was sentenced by a Madras Magistrate to one year's simple imprisonment. Mrs. Kamaladevi was arrested and sentenced yesterday to nine months' simple imprisonment. These two Indian women, who have a distinguished record of service to the country in various fields of activity, of course, do not mind the imprisonment believing as they do, in the words of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, that "the time has come when women can no longer seek immunity behind the shelter of their sex but must share equally with their men comrades all the perils and sacrifices of the struggle for the liberation of the country." To Mrs. Naidu's lot, however, has come not imprisonment, but something which is infinitely worse and which has shocked the feelings of every Indian and, we have no doubt, of every decent-minded person in every country in the world. She, as well as her fifty comrades was not allowed to have even a drop of water, let alone food, for fifteen hours, half of which period she had passed under a scorching sun. We ask Sir Frederick Sykes under which law did the Surat officialdom subject her and her comrades to this inhuman torture? We know the law which prevails in every civilised country. We know martial law. But which is the law behind whose provision the Surat officials can shelter themselves for justification of their conduct? Mrs. Naidu and her party were declared an "unlawful assembly". They could have been arrested as were Mr. Abbas Tyebji and his volunteers. The authorities could have prevented their march by placing a cordon in front of or even around them and permitted them to satisfy all their human needs. But the "brain wave" which was responsible for forbidding food and water to them for fifteen hours revealed a mentality of barbarous days and the least Government can do is to offer due apologies to Mrs. Naidu and see that the officials concerned are immediately and severely dealt with. How deeply the conduct of Surat officials has stirred the country will be realised from the fact that even a publicist like Mr. Natarajan is compelled to say: "I do not trust myself to describe such conduct in proper terms." Mr. Natarajan invites the Government to consider the significance of the movement among Indian women of education and public spirit to participate in the national struggle. He says: "It is preposterous to assume that they are actuated by perverse mentality. The truth is there is something radically wrong in the present system of administration whose injurious effects have extended to the social life of which women are the custodians. They have begun to feel the pressure and burden of it and that is what drives them to take their stand by the those who wish to see it radically changed." Lord Irwin, instead of removing the root cause of the present discontent, namely, the denial of freedom, in the only manner possible, that is, through negotiation with Mahatma Gandhi, has been repeating parrot-wise that he and his Government are determind to employ every weapon to put down the Gandhi movement. Is it surprising that the reiteration of such a determination has produced a mentality among many petty officials which is responsible for the outrageous treatment given to Mrs. Naidu and her comrades?

THE CONTRAST.

—:o:—

Our countrymen, the MacDonald Government and the British public will not, we hope, fail to notice the refreshing contrast between the wise counsels of Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, and the effete, milk-and-watery resolutions passed on Thursday in Bombay by a body of certain Liberal leaders. We have no hope that the Government of India will notice the contrast. Their present attitude shows that they are impervious to new light, to new suggestions. The citizens of free countries remember gladly the old adage that liberty broadens from precedent to precedent. Indians have the misfortune to notice that the administration under which they live works on the principle that resolute rule must stiffen from Ordinance to Ordinance. Such an administration can have no use for Mr. Sastri's statesmanlike suggestions.

But the British public and the MacDonald Government will fail to take advantage of them, only to the great peril of complicating still further the Indian problem. The Liberals are only concerned with the articles of reference of the Round Table Conference. They made their protest against the present repressive policy of the Indian bureaucracy only as a matter of form. There was evidently no depth of feeling in that protest. Mr. Sastri, addressing a meeting of members of the House of Commons on Thursday, told his audience, composed of men belonging to all the three British political parties, that unless three important preliminary steps were taken, the Indian problem had no chance of solution. "Release Gandhiji," he said, "proclaim a general amnesty and give a guarantee that India would be given Dominion Status at the earliest opportunity." In this remarkable address of his on "How to save India," this veteran Indian Liberal emphasized a point which has been notoriously absent in the deliberations, men of his Party have held in this country to consider the present situation. He boldly declared that no one could doubt Gandhiji's sincerity and emphasized that the Mahatma "was undoubtedly the one leader who could truthfully be said to represent India's determined attitude to win Swaraj." In short Mr. Sastri emphasized what the leaders of Indian Nationalism have been repeatedly saying and the Liberals and other deluded non-descripts who are fascinated by the Round Table Conference fail to realise, namely, that "Gandhiji alone can deliver the goods."

Without the Mahatma's co-operation, the British people will find it impossible to essay an amicable and honourable solution of their difficulties in this country. The earlier they and the Government they have put into power realise this, the better for them. If they adhere to the proposal of a Round Table Conference between their representatives, a few Independents and Liberals and a number of Jo-hukmies from India who represent, not the vast mass of their fellow-countrymen, but their own particularist interests, and who are sent up to London because their presence there is desired by the Indian bureaucracy, the British public will find that no good will come out of such farcical negotiations. Already, as a Free Press message from London states, official circles in London have not relished even the mildly critcal attitude of Indian Liberals towards Lord Irwin's second explanation of what the MacDonald Government proposed to do in regard to the Conference. If London "official circles" expect that only that particular brand of Indian politicians should assemble there who are merely willing to support the Labour Government's scheme of Indian reform, without so much as daring to criticise it, they are expecting the impossible. Even among our Liberal friends, we presume there is a grain of national self-respect. The MacDonald Government must make a fresh start in the negotiations for settling the Indian problem, by dropping the idea of a Round Table Conference of the type they desire, and inviting Mahatma Gandhi to help them. Needless to say the invitation will be unacceptable unless it is preceded by a general political amnesty, and the stoppage of the present repressive policy.

THE BLOCKADE OF TRUTH.

—:o:—

The effect of the rigid censorship exercised by the authorities in India is evident in the ignorant and prejudiced comments on the Indian situation, even in that section of the British Press which prides itself on not being diehard in its views. The latest issues of the "New Statesman" and the "Nation and Athenaeum" betray the difficulties under which these influential journals labour in presenting to their readers a true analysis of the Gandhi movement. The Labour paper does, in fact, admit the harm done by the blockade of truth by officialdom and Anglo-Indian papers when it says "Indian papers assert that the march of the Satyagrahis to the shore of the Gulf of Cambay was grossly misrepresented to the world, and it may be true that the English papers in India printed unfair or inadequate accounts." It is notorious that British journalists occupying high positions in Anglo-Indian journalism are representatives of Tory papers and their version alone gets through to London. Messages giving the other side of the picture are reported to have been held up. It was only after several weeks of remaining in a condition of ignorance that the "Daily Herald," the official organ of the Labour Party, thought it necessary to send out its own representative to India. If the observations of this investigator are allowed egress from India by the official censorship it is possible that the British working classes may know the truth about the Indian situation. Otherwise they will be viewing the situation through the jaundiced spectacles of the Tory Press. India will not suffer from this blockade of truth, but Britain certainly will.

THEIR GREAT DELIGHT.

—:o:—

Mr. Vithalbhai Patel complained in one of his letters to Lord Irwin, explaining the reasons which compelled him to resign the Presidentship of the Assembly, that the officials with whom he had to come into touch had made a dead set against him. The writer of "Indian Notes" in the "Near East and India" of May 1 confirms Mr. Patel's accusation. The great delight of officialdom in being rid of Mr. Patel expresses itself in his observations regarding the resignation. He says: "No one who worked, as the writer did, with the late President of the Assembly, ever doubted the real motive behind his acceptance of that office. . . . At least the Government of India will be relieved of a strange bedfellow whose real character is only too plainly indicated in his letter, to which the Viceroy has made so admirable and fitting a reply." To the Indian public the Viceregal reply is a lamentable indication that Lord Irwin has now been completely captured by the die-hards.

AMERICA BLESSES GANDHI.

THE TEACHING OF SATYAGRAHA.

(BY HARIDAS T. MUZUMDAR.)

"Crucifixion over again," says Mrs. George Biller.
"God sustain your strength of body and spirit," Mr. Holmes' message to the Mahatma.
"A pinch of salt"—might it end British rule in India?—A journalists' description.

III.*

The following are further extracts from "Time," the well-known American weekly:—

As an economic weapon the spinning wheel may be mere butting against a wall, but it is also the symbol of statesman Gandhi's political programme of "Non-Co-operation." The man is in fact a triple personality: Saint, Anti-Machinist, Statesman. He insists upon mixing up religion, economics and politics into something before which the Anglo-Saxon stands puzzled and aghast, unwilling and unable to give it an English name. If Englishmen were Germans they would call what Mr. Gandhi is driving at "recpolism" (R—eligion, Ec—onomics, Politics).

It was with his large mind obsessed by this strange ideology that Mahatma Gandhi made to Indians his recent terrible, mystic appeal (Time, March 24): "Money alone will not win self-government. If money could win, I should have obtained it long ago. What is required, therefore, is your blood."

"RAGING BREAST."

"In 1921 Mr. Gandhi was launched, as he was last week, upon a "recpolic" struggle of this kind: Shame Christians! Refuse to buy their cloth! Die unresisting at their hands! Nauseate them and drive them mad! However in 1922 the Indian followers of Mr. Gandhi were not as thoroughly saturated as he believed with his mass-martyr ideology. They began to riot at Assam, to strike in Bengal, to massacre at Malabar. The nation was unquestionably roused to such a pitch of fervour that at one word from "Recpolman" Gandhi, the most terrible grapple and insurrection of modern times would have begun. George V knows how many of his subjects' lives Mr. Gandhi saved by dramatically withdrawing the seven-day ultimatum he had sent to the Viceroy, Lord Reading, demanding independence for India within that time. Mr. Gandhi chose to rebuke Indians for what he called their folly and breakdown of discipline, cancelled his whole movement; became temporarily unpopular and, as Baron Lloyd says: "Then we put him in jail. You know the rest."

As he stood in the dock Mr. Gandhi—like Socrates with the bowl of Hemlock—delivered perhaps his greatest oration At his British judge the saint thundered:

"The only course open to you the judge, is ..... either to resign your post or inflict on me the severest penalty for (doing) what in law is a deliberate crime, and what appears to me to be the highest duty of a citizen ..... I do not expect (acquittal and the judge's resignation) but by the time I have finished with my statement you will perhaps have a glimpse of what is raging within my breast."

*Previous articles appeared on 12th and 14th instant respectively.

SALT & OPIUM.

As he painfully kept up his 200-mile walk, last week—not like an imaginary statesman Stimson trudging to London—but as the unique "Recpolman" Gandhi, breatheless spectators watched.

When Mr. Gandhi should reach the sea, when he should defy the British Salt Monopoly, when he should break British law by scooping up a little sea water and publicly evaporating it to recover a mere pinch of salt—what then? Would enough Indians respond to this, the agreed signal for non-violent, mass civil disobedience? Would they obey the Mahatma,—buy no British cloth, and pray that they may meet death all innocent and non-resisting at British hands?

In London the stock exchange was steady at zero hour last week, though Indian securities have gradually declined during the past three months (Time, Jan. 13 et. seq.)

Because he made a "seditious utterance" in praise of Mahatma Gandhi, the Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment last week, while he sat mute and motionless in court, refusing to make any defence. When the Mahatma came to the village of Ankhi on his walk he rebuked the inhabitants for their passive refusal to allow the local British police to buy food. "It is against religious principles to starve anyone," said the Saint. "I would suck snake's poison even from General Dyer, should he be bitten."

Trudging along with Mr. Gandhi, trying their best to follow him in act, word and thought, ten disciples were stricken with fever.

TYPICAL MOMENTS (In Gandhi's Life):

"MEAT: Seeing that the English rulers of India were great, strapping John Bulls, guessing this physique was due to meat, Mr. Gandhi resolved to violate the most sacred religious tenet of Hinduism: he ate a steak. His stomach, his mind and his soul quickly experienced a most excruciating triple torture.

Thereafter the poor great man—the much-to-be—sympathised-with Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi—resolved that even to free Mother India dearer to him than life, he could, not pollute himself with meat."

(Concluded.)

THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In the words of the late Mr Gokhale, the worst consequence of the British domination has been in the economic field. This common indictment of British rule in India is not challenged by people of any creed, whether Congressmen or Liberals, Muslims or Mahasabhaites. Various ways and means have been suggested and some are being tried at present to restore India to her economic health. To my mind, Sir, the most innocuous and non-controversial method is the country-wide spread of the Swadeshi movement. Whilst the essence of this movement is love of Motherland, it is not inspired by nor does it connote hatred for foreign countries. It is also a constructive movement in that it is based on the commendable virtue of self-help. Though the Liberals, Muslims and others cannot accept the Congress creed of Independence and its methods of achieving that goal, there is absolutely nothing inconsistent in parties of different political complexion joining hands in promulgating the common goal of Economic Independence for India through Swadeshism.

The most important side of the Swadeshi movement is naturally the country-wide use of Swadeshi cloth in preference to foreign cloth. This is a direction in which every single individual can render practical assistance in achieving the goal of economic independence. There is at present a considerable wave of enthusiasm throughout the country and I believe that if this enthusiasm is wisely directed, making due allowance for practical difficulties that have to be faced and solved and not ignored, at the end of twelve months we shall have succeeded in reducing the use of foreign cloth by fifty per cent. at least.

With your permission, Sir, I would refer to some of these difficulties and suggest a practical solution. I think, the lady volunteers have been doing admirable service in picketing foreign cloth shops. But this is not the method which is best calculated to achieve this object. As practical men, we must face the difficulties confronting the merchants dealing in foreign cloth. They have at present large stocks on hand; there will be further goods on the high seas as well as contracts for forward deliveries. The Swadeshi movement cannot make great headway unless we succeed in carrying these merchants with us. Already many of these have been reported to be prepared to give up their trade, if only they are assisted in their immediate difficulty of disposing of the stocks on hand and goods contracted for future delivery. It will not be disputed that the object of the Swadeshi movement is the furtherance of the common good of the country. Such being its object, it is not fair to ask these merchants to make the whole sacrifice. It may be possible to dispose of the present stocks of foreign cloth in India outside the country, say, for instance, in East and South Africa. But in the present state of the cloth market,

(Continued on next page.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Psychological Difficulties.

Will France and Italy be able to reconcile their differences over the vexed question of naval parity? The meeting at Geneva between the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Henderson, and M. Briand and Signor Grandi is said to be the first of such gatherings, the object of which is to settle outstanding questions between France and Italy. Having secured at the London Naval Conference a profitable separate arrangement between herself, America and Japan regarding naval reductions, Britain can now afford to play an altruistic role and show great concern regarding the evidently growing gulf of suspicion between France and Italy. The British Press reflects this altruistic tone when it unctuously remarks that this suspicion is due to "psychological" difference in outlook between the two countries. But how far has the British attitude of favouring France been responsible for accentuating this difference? This is a question which the Italians are bound to ask.

In De Rivera's Footsteps.

Considerable light is thrown over the recent news regarding the closing of certain universities in Spain by the Government of General Berenguer and the arrest of the leaders of the students' demonstration and of certain Socialist leaders in a despatch dated April 29 by the Madrid correspondent of the "Koelnische Zeitung" to his paper. He says that General Berengner declared that he would not allow Socialist leaders like Prieto to stump about the country propagating their Republican sentiments but it is significant that he is trying to secure friendly relations with the leaders of the old Liberal Party, particularly Alvarez, in spite of the fact that the latter recently made a bitter speech against the King. General Berenguer's idea is to institute a strong administration which will have the support of the old type Liberals but which will follow the De Rivera ideal without calling itself a dictatorship.

Vagaries of Censorship.

What a powerful weapon the authorities have in the censorship, of which they are making an indiscriminate use, for encroaching upon the right of freedom of opinion and the unhampered distribution of news is illustrated in the complaint of a correspondent from Port Okha. He sends us the copy of a telegram he tried to send to us on the 7th instant from Dholera. It was returned to him as "objectionable." The contents of the telegram which were made available to us by post are: "Unprecedented public hartal observed in colony and docks. Prayers offered and collections made for Satyagraha Fund. Hindus and Muslims participated in hartal and proceedings. More than hundred men have signed for using Swadesi clothes." What was there in this telegram, sent on the day of Mahatmaji's arrest, and giving an account of the very natural expression of feeling on the part of the population of Port Okha, what was there, we ask, which would have endangered the safety of the State? The Tchinovnik who stopped it and his employers, the Government, who tolerate this misuse of the censorship, evidently do not realise that these tactics after all defeat the very object they have in view.

A Thought For The Day.

"We can say what we like about India's faults or weaknesses, that will not minimise our responsibilities, nor alter the fact that a century of British rule has brought about a state of things wherein the masses for whom we profess so much sympathy are still starving, destitute, illiterate and unprotected."

—Mr. PETER FREEMAN, M.P.

Too Long.

Edith: "Haven't you and Jack been engaged long enough to get married?"

Ethel: "Too long. He hasn't a penny left."

JOURNALISTS CONDEMN PRESS ORDINANCE.

War On Women Deprecated.

NEW PHASE OF GOVT'S. ACTIVITY.

A Public Meeting was held on the Esplanade Maidan on Friday evening, Mr. K. Natarajan presiding to explain the implications of the Press Ordinance.

The meeting was well attended. A large number of Hindu, Parsi and Sikh women had also turned up. Mr. M. C. Mody proposed Mr. Natarajan to the Chair.

Mr. Natarajan said. "We are met here to-day to express our strong disapproval of the Press Ordinance promulgated by the Viceroy a few days ago. I have said all I have to say about it in my address.

To-day I wish to call your attention to a new development in the policy of the Government, which fabodes inumense mischief. I refer to the arrest and prosecution of women Satyagrahis. Till a few days ago, these were not touched. Yesterday we had the news of the arrest and conviction of Mrs. Lakshmipathey, one of the pioneers of the women's movement in South India, a lady of education and high character, whose activities on behalf of the amelioration of the social and educational condition of women, have been of the most admirable character.

ANOTHER WOMAN SENTENCED.

To-day, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya was sentenced to several months' imprisonment. I know Kamaladevi well I hold her in honour and affection, tion, and I regard her as a woman who for courage, determination and patriotism will always stand high among the women of any land. Accomplished to a high degree with a keen feeling for whatever is beautiful and true, she had thrown herself into the Satyagraha movement with all the ardour of her soul.

MRS NAIDU.

A Great Indian woman the Nightingale of India, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who not long ago went as India's unofficial ambassador to the United States, President of the Indian National Congress, President of the last All-India Women's Conference held in Bombay is surrounded near Dharasana by a Police Cordon and had sat in the hot sun for several hours before Water was allowed to be taken to them.

UNHEARD OF TREATMENT.

I call the attention of the Government of Bombay to this unheard of treatment of non-violent passive resisters, among them being the foremost woman leader of India. I do not trust myself to describe such conduct in proper terms.

Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi, Deputy President of the Madras Legislative Council, a noted social legislated, and member of the Hartog Committee of the Simon Commission, has resigned her office as a protest against the internment of Mahatma Gandhi to whom, she wrote in her letter of resignation to the Governor, she owed her inspiration in all her work.

THE TRUTH.

I invite Government to consider the significance of this movement among Indian ladies of education and public spirit. It is preposterous to assume that are actuated by perverse mentality. The truth is that there is something radically wrong in the present system of administration whose injurious effects have extended to social life which women are the custodians.

They have begun to feel the pressure and the burden of it, and that is what drives them to take their stand by those who wish to see it radically changed.

WAR AGAINST WOMEN.

War against women is scarcely calculated to enhance the strength or prestige of government. It must inevitably embitter the struggle, while it should be the aim of all men of goodwill to relieve it as much as possible of bitterness. The path to conciliation is made exceedingly hard by the prosecution and imprisonment of women who are held in deep respect by Indian nation.

Reverting to the obnoxious Press Ordinance, Mr. Natrajan averred that whatever prevented the dissemination of truth and knowledge was an evil, and hoped that women would help men in fighting that evil.

MR. RAMANANDA CHATTERJEE.

Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, Editor of the "Modern Review", who was introduced to the audience as a very able journalist, a calm thinker and a level-headed politician, said that the method of ruling by ordinances was uncivilized, barbarous and arbitrary.

It struck at the very root of freedom and the spread of true knowleage. Even arbitrary methods had some logic but the Press Ordinance had none. It had created a serious confusion about ethical values by treating alike a writer who incited to arson and murder and one who advocated the manufacture of salt. In other words, the fundamental distinction between violence and non-violence had not been recognised in the Press Ordinance. The object of the Ordinance was simply to strike tedror in the country and to prevent the publication and circulation of news relating to the horrors that were being perpetrated in the country in the name of law and order.

ANGLO-INDIAN SCURRILITY.

Mr. Haribhai Bhat characterised the action of the Viceroy as desperate like that of the patient who took any medicine to save his life. The times, however, were changed and apart from men, women and children were taking active part in the struggle, for the liberation of the country. The "Evening News" that evening had stated in its editorial notes that the vernacular papers had carried scurrility. Mr. Bhat gave several instances of the "Times of India" and "Evening News" particularly in regard to the visit of Messrs. Lalji Naranji and Walchand to Sholapur and asked who was scurrillious, the vernacular press or the Anglo-Indian press. Then he cited the instance of the writer of the "In the Indian Eyes" in "Times of India" whose writings were mostly mischievous and calculated to arouse ill feeling between Hindus and Mohmedans. He emphasised that if Press Ordinance was necessary, it was for the Anglo-Indian press.

WISE MEN OF INDIA.

Mrs. K. M. Munshi congratulated the Indian journalists who were supposed to be the "wise men" of India on having met together in a conference to protest against the Press Ordinance. It was well known that journalists never agreed with one another and if they agreed now, it was due to the miracle of the Press Ordinance, for which Government should be thanked. She, however, could not understand the mentality of the journalists who resolved to give security and conduct the presses until the security was forfeited.

Maulvi Abdus Salam and Mr. Ghose of "Amrita Bazar Patrika" also spoke.

Mr. A. B. Vaida, addressing as a lawyer, said law should have sanction of the people. The Press Act was repealed by the legislature and it had no sanction of the people of India or their representatives. The Indian Penal Code and Civil Procedure Code were full of sections to penalise any offending press but Government chose to promulgate an Ordinance which was nothing short of autocracy and a lawless law. He assured the Government that by repressive measures public feeling would not subside.

Mr. K. H. Vakil in moving a vote of thanks to the chair referred to the part played by women in the national struggle.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER MEETS 50 ASSOCIATIONS.

Resignation Of Members From Legislatures And No Part In R. T. Conf.

ANOTHER MEETING TO DISCUSS SHOLAPUR.

As already reported the Indian Merchants' Chamber met members of about 50 Associations on Friday to consider the present situation so that the chamber may to able to shape their future policy in the light of what the commercial bodies think of the matter.

Most of the Associations were strong in their opinion, as regards the representation of the Indian Chamber in the legislatures being withdrawn, and that the chamber as a body should not take part in coming Round Table Conference unless Mahatmaji, in the meantime, had decided to attend it. The Chamber representatives were willing to resign if their constituencies called upon them to do so. Sir P. Thakurdas whilst he was in sympathy with such a desire, said so far as his personal opinion was concerned, he thought that this cry was raised in an atmosphere surcharged with emotion and sentiment and it was very much more desirable to take a longsighted view of things. Mr. Hussainbhai assured the representatives that the Chamber would give the best consideration to this matter of resignations as also the committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers.

We understand that the Chamber is shortly meeting to consider the situation created by martial law at Sholapur about which the commercial community is greatly exercised.

WHOLE DAY PASSED WITHOUT FOOD OR WATER.

Spectators Advised To Disperse.

(Delayed in transmission).

DHARASANA, May 15.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and her volunteers passed the whole day sitting near salt pans at Dharasana without taking any food or water. Several women who came to offer them water were prevented by police from approaching the volunteers inside the cordon. The police ask volunteers to go out of the cordon and drink water, but as the police refuse to readmit volunteers once they go out of the cordon volunteers refuse to go out to drink water. Volunteers are either spinning on takli or chit chatting.

SPECTATORS ASKED TO DISPERSE.

At about 2 p.m. Mr. Manilal Gandhi arrived from Untadi camp and exhorted spectators that had collected in large numbers to disperse. He said if they felt for Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and her volunteers they should wear khaddar and join as volunteers.

The crowd gradually dispersed. The second batch of volunteers is expected to march to-morrow morning.—A. P.

MRS. NAIDU RELEASED AND ARRESTED.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

48. Kalyanjibhai Kanji, 49. Naramji Bhulabhai, 50 Gokulbhai Odharbhai.—Free Press.

WOMEN DECIDE TO BREAK THROUGH POLICE CORDON

(From Our Special Representative)

BULSAR, May 16.

Camp Dharasana:—Last evening, a tense situation had been created. Batches of women carrying pitchers of water advanced towards the Satyagrahis, but the police sent them back. Some women decided to defy the police by breaking through the cordon. Timely appeal of Mr. Manilal Gandhi stopped the women from putting the threat into execution.

Resentment felt by the village people for not allowing water to be carried to Satyagrahis resulted in a meeting being called where it was decided that no water should be given to Government officials from to-day.

MRS. NAIDU'S DESIRE.

Mrs. Naidu then expressed a desire to be seated when a chair was brought to her. She dictated a message to the pressmen in which she says: "Whatever happens Mahatma Gandhi's programme must be carried out to the absolute finish. It is a trial of strength against strength. We must be non-violent even under greatest provocation."

At about half past eight Mrs Naidu asked Satyagrahis to squat themselves on the road. Much to the amusement of spectators Mr. D. S. P. Robinson also asked the police to squat. Mr. V. A. Desai who accompanied Mrs. Naidu let her coffee for her, but he was not allowed. Similarly water was not allowed to be carried to Satyagrahis, who asked for it. The intention of the police seems to be completely to isolate Satyagrahis and tire them out. This passive tug-of-war continued till ten. Police officers in the meantime were frequently in consultation as to the future action.

PRESSMEN ASKED TO GO OUT OF CORDON.

At 15 minutes to 10, they decided to disallow even pressmen to remain near the Satyagrahis. They were unceremoniously asked to go out of the cordon. At the time of despatching this wire Mrs. Sarojini and Satyagrahis are basking in the heat of a oppressive mid-day sun.

SATYAGRAHIS ISOLATED.

Camp Dharasana (1 p.m.): The situation of Dharasana Satyagraha remains unchanged. It is five or six hours, yet Mrs. Naidu and Satyagrahis are sitting on the road under a scorching sun determinedly. Women in large numbers are coming with pitchers full of water and implore the police to let them give at least water to Satyagrahis.

A large crowd of people are still watchnig the spectacle. Satyagrahis are so completely isolated that no communication is possible. Police have had food in shifts. A police officer is stated to have observed that Satyagrahis were meted out such treatment because they have got a woman to lead. Women resent very strongly this treatment of Satyagrahis and just a few minutes they had a conference in which they were exchanging thoughts with great bitterness. They were however, checked by Sjt. Narhari Parekh who explained that their attempt to break through the police cordon may lead to violence on part of the public and ultimately dissuaded women not to take such a step.

FOOD AND WATER GIVEN AT ABOUT 2 A. M

BULSAR, May 16.

The Police gave permission at about two this morning to food and drink being supplied to Mrs. Naidu and her volunteers. It appears that volunteers from Untadi Camp made repeated attempts to supply bedding to Mrs. Naidu who had already been supplied with carpet by the police. The police gave permission at about one o'clock for bedding being supplied to Mrs. Naidu and subsequently then permitted the supply of food and drink also to her and her volunteers. Upon this, villagers who had remained outside the police cordon throughout the night, went to their villages and brought milk, bread, etc. When the volunteers gave Mrs. Naidu food she remarked, "Did you expect a lady who stays in Taj Mahal Hotel to stay in such a place as this?" One volunteer replied "This is a better place than Taj Mahal Hotel."

Mrs. Naidu appears to be full of determination to hold out. She had good sleep at night.—A.P.

MRS. NAIDU MARCHES FORWARD.

CAMP, DHARASANA, May 16.

About 2 o'clock on Friday morning Mrs. Naidu wanted to answer the call of nature and she was told that she could go to the water closets which are situated a few yards behind; but she refused saying that she could only march forward. The Police refused, and she said she would go and they might do whatever they liked. The Police then followed her to a distance of about 150 yards but she was not molested. She returned to her chair after a few minutes.

Hundreds of villagers were vigilant the whole night, by squatting or lying on the outskirts of Dharasana.

This morning at 5 o'clock, Mrs. Naidu led the prayer of her batch by singing devotional and inspiring songs of Narsingh Mehta and doing "bhajan." Villagers felt immensely relieved on hearing them sing and many of them were heard to say, "Oh, God is great, Naiduben must win."

This morning about 7 o'clock, the police asked for water and breakfast to be given to Satyagrahis, which was given by the Congress authorities.

Mrs. Naidu was given tea and biscuits and her comrades were given water, "rab" and some lemons.

INTERVIEW DISALLOWED.

About 8 o'clock some representatives of the Press including a representative of the Free Press sought interview with Mrs. Naidu but it was disallowed by the Police officer saying, "We don't want to make any fresh show.—Free Press.

—:o:—

THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

(Continued from Previous page.)

such disposal must inevitably mean some loss to merchants arising from extra freight, insurance, interest, selling commission, etc. It should also be possible to obtain cancellation of contracts for future delivery by allowing some consideration to indent offices or manufacturers as the case may be. If, therefore, a scheme could be evolved by which the merchants are enabled to meet their real difficulty, I have no doubt that many patriotic merchants will come forth with a pledge not to deal in foreign cloth in future or at least for the coming twelve months.

I suggest, Sir, that in equity the country in general should meet fifty per cent. of the loss involved in assisting the merchants in disposing of their stocks and cancelling their outstanding contracts. This assistance should be made conditional on the merchants signing a pledge not to deal in foreign cloth in future.

A National Swadeshi Fund should be raised. The cotton mills of India, which would directly benefit out of this arrangement should be asked to make contributions to this Fund. These contributions should be arranged on the basis of the manufacturing capacity of each mill, with a minimum of Rs. 5,000.

Every trading or commercial body should be asked to levy a small charge on the transactions put through by the members of each body for one month.

Branches of this Fund should be opened throughout the country making patriotic appeals to the public in general.

The management of this Fund should be entrusted to a Committee of twelve persons selected out of the various trading and commercial associations under the leadership of the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

I am putting this scheme forward for the consideration of the parties concerned in particular and for the public in general, in the hope that whilst it may not be accepted in toto it may result in the discussion of the problem leading to the discovery of a practicable and acceptable solution.—Yours, etc.,

A. D. SHROFF.

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STOP PRESS.

CAMP, DHARSANA, May 14.

This morning at 7, one batch of 100 Satyagrahis left the camp for Dharsana. Mrs. Gandhi who had arrived last night from Jalalpore gave them blessings.

In a few choses words she said: "Follow truth and God will bless you with victory." This batch after going some distance divided and went in two different directions under the leadership of Messrs. Haridas Gandhi and Gordhandas of Gujerath Vidyapith.

As soon as they entered the boundary of Dharsana, they were stopped by the Police Officer, followed by sepoys who had formed a chain with the help of lathis.

NATION'S PROPERTY.

Mr. Haridas Gandhi, leader of the second batch told Mr. Alum Shah, Inspector of Police, that Dharasana salt was the Nation's property and they would march upon it. The Police could arrest them, use their lathis or bullets, if they liked.

He also asked him under what law they were stopped, from proceeding, Mr. Alum Shah said that had orders to stop them. "Let my boss come and if he permits you can go," said he.

Soon after, Mr. Braham, District Magistrate and Mr. Robinson Police Superintendent arrived and Mr. Alum Shah loudly complained to them: "This man is inciting the mob, Sir."

He was calmed by the Magistrate and asked to stop the Satyagrahis from marching, without use of force.

POLICE CORDONS.

Cordons of police were made on three sides. One side leading back to the camp was kept open to allow Satyagrahis to go back, if they wanted to.

The second batch also was stopped in this manner. It was followed by a third batch led by Mr. Raghunath of Kangri Gurukula which was also stopped in the same fashion.

In all there are now 200 Satyagrahis squatting on the open maidan and the public road leading to Dharsana Salt depot. All are perfectly self-composed and plying taklis. As the Police blocked the way some Satyagrahis thrice attempted to pass through the open area by turning to the right, but the Police also marched parallel to them and stopped them each time from proceeding onward. The Police have stopped the general public from going within a hundred yards of Dharsana boundry.

One old man has been so impressed by yesterday's suffering of Satyagrahis that he felled nearly 150 palm trees in his field yesterday. The Police seem to have got tired.

Two hundred more Satyagrahis have arrived in the camp to-day from Gujarat.—Free Press.

223 SATYAGRAHIS ARRESTED.

The 223 Satyagrahis who had squatted in Dharasana agarias were placed under arrest under Section 143 I.P.C. for being members of unlawful assembly. The Sarkarkun's bunglow has been converted into a segregation camp, where they are confined. Sjt. Batlivala is among the arrested.

AMERICA WINS.

LONDON, May 16.

America won Walker Cup by ten matches to two.—Reuter.

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"DELIBERATE, AND INDISCRIMINATE ASSAULTS."

Incident In Delhi Court Compound.

BAR ASSOCIATION DEMANDS ENQUIRY.

NEW DELHI, May 12.

Some mist is lifted from the mass of contradictory reports, which have appeared in press in regard to happening in Delhi on May sixth by the report of the sub-committee of the Delhi Bar Association. Report is signed by six senior members of Delhi bar, none of whom is taken any part in Civil Disobedience Movement. Two of the signatories are ex. M. L. A.s one who whom was a nominated member to the last Assembly. Two others are Municipal Commissioners while remaining two are advocates of long standing. Report confines itself to happenings in District courts, but it is understood similar reports would be soon out narrating the happenings in other parts of city. Congress communique is already published in the press, in addition to which Congress had appointed a committee of enquiry, consisting of Messrs. Peareylal, Ex. M.L.A., Shive Narain Advocate, Attaulla and Sardar Nanak Chand with Barrister Farid Ul Haq Ansari as their secretary, to enquire and report on the happenings of May 6th.

The following is the report of the sub-committee of Delhi Bar Association. The President, Delhi Bar Association:—

Sir,

In complicance with the resolution passed by the Bar Association we the members of the sub-committee, appointed for the purpose of reporting on the incidents, which took place on the 6th May 1930, within or about the precints of the courts, report as follows:—

1. It appears that the citizens of Delhi observed the 6th of May 1930 as a complete hartal to register their protest against the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi. On the same day certain ladies belonging to respectable families posted themselves at the entrance to the district courts' compound near the Kashmere Gate with a view to dissuade lawyers and litigents from attending the courts. It may, however, be said in all fairness that the ladies who were standing at the entrances were asking people to refrain from attending courts by persuasion and entreaties. Inspite of this, however, a fairly good number of lawyers and litigents found access to the courts.

POLICE CHARGE.

From the Evidence that has been placed before us and from replies the important witnesses ourselves it important witnessed ourselves it appears that at about 12 noon policemen who came out of a lorry began to belabour with regulation lathis the spectators and volunteers standing at this end. This naturally led to panic and people except volunteers began to run away in all directions. The evidence shows that the police chased the people while they were running away and actually inflicted serious injuries. The volunteers who were standing at the Western entrance were also handled severely. If the evidence which has been placed before us on this point is correct and we have no reason to hold that it is not so it would go to show that they continued to beat people even when they had fallen to the ground and lay prostrate. In the meantime another lorry had arrived near the Church and policemen who got out of it were ordered to charge the passers-by although according to the reeliable information we have received it is clear that no crowd had collected there and only those persons were on the road who were either returning from the courts or from the neighbouring shops. It was here that one of the members of the Bar who was going on foot was struck by policemen although he had done nothing. Other people were also beaten indiscriminately and obviously without any justification. We are not quite sure but it seems likely that policemen who got out of this lorry joined other members of their force who had got down from first lorry near Capitol Cinema.

GIRL RECEIVES INJURY.

2. When the police force had finished with the volunteers and spectators near the Kashmere Gate entrance to the Kutcheri they did not look after the injured but leaving them to their fate rushed inside and began to assault indiscriminately the passersby, including the members of the Bar, court officials and litigants until they arrived near the southern entrance where a few lady volunteers were standing. Some of the police constables rushed to assault the ladies but it appears that a solitary individual intervened (represented to be a Madrasi) and was in consequence mercilessly sat upon by a number of policemen. In the meanwhile the ladies moved into the shops near by. The spectators who had been standing previously behind the ladies were mercilessly struck with lathi blows even while running away. It was at this place that a girl of ten received serious injuries and was removed to the Bar Room.

3. Having done with this group a number of policemen proceeded towards the main body of the ladies who were sitting under the tree on the east of the Bar Association premises, waiting quietly, it is said for the return of the Additional District Magistrate, who had promised to come back within twenty minutes to give them a definite reply to their request for closing the courts for the rest of the day. Orders to charge these ladies were given but remained unexecuted due to the intervention of some of the members of the bar who placed themselves between the police and the ladies and while the police were asked to stay their hands the ladies were at the same time persuaded to disperse and leave the place which they did.

NO WARNING GIVEN.

4. The most deplorable part of the whole incident was that no warning was given by the police on any occasion before charging the people, no time was allowed for the people to disperse and that lathi blows were showered upon the people who were running away and the force employed by the police was not only unjustifiable and excessive but wholly unwarranted. Injuries were generally inflicted on the head and on the upper part of the body.

5. According to the evidence the injured people were left lying uncared for and no steps were taken by the police or the authorities to render medical or other aid.

6. From the facts which we have briefly summarised above the following are irresistable:—

(a) The forces employed and used by the police were unjustifiable, unwarranted and uncalled for.

(b) Before use and employment of such forces no warning was given by the police and injuries were inflicted on various people even while they were actually running away and no magistrate was requisitioned or present on the scene.

(c) The injured persons were not rendered any medical or any other aid either by the police or by the authorities.

(d) The conduct of the police in attempting to charge ladies and children was most reprehensible and the actual charging cowardly.

(Sd.) Peareylal, Rai Sahib, Advocate, ex-M.L.A. and President of the Delhi Bar Association.

(Sd.) Raj Narayan, Rai Bahadur Bar at Law, Ex.M.L.A. and Vice-President Delhi Bar Association (subject to a separate note).

(Sd) Khan Bahadur Malvi Abdur Rahaman, Advocate, Municipal Commissioner, and lately senior vice-President Delhi Municipal Committee.

(Sd) Hafi Abdul Aziz, Advocate and Municipal Commissioner.

(Sd) Shive Namin, Advocate and ex-Member of Delhi Municipality.

(Sd.) Siri Ram, Bar-at-Law and Honorary Secretary, Delhi Bar Association.

MR. RAJ. NARAYAN'S NOTE.

Note by Mr. Raj Narayan, Bar-at-Law and R. B. The evidence before the committee goes to show as follows:

(1) Entrances to the court were barred on the 6th May 1930, to commence with lady volunteers who were later on replaced by men volunteers. The object was to prevent people, litigants, and lawyers from attending courts. They, the volunteers had no sticks or any other weapon in their possession.

(2) Some of the lawyers however managed to get in and were in court compound. Some of the others went home and some remained outside the courts either watching or waiting for an opportunity to get in.

(3) Police arrived and without calling upon crowd to disperse made a charge on it with regulation lathis resulting in serious injuries to the volunteers, a few of the lawyers and Government clerks, the last two of them could not have taken any part in the obstruction.

(4) There were over a hundred Indian ladies including a girl of about ten or twelve years. They were singing national songs in a corner of the court compound, waiting, it is said, for the return of the Additional District Magistrate who had promised to return within twenty minutes to reply to their request of closing the courts for the day. Order to make a charge on these women was given but remained unexecuted due to several lawyers jumping between the police and the women who subsequently at the persuasion of the lawyers went away.

ON THESE FACTS MY OPINION IS AS FOLLOWS.

(a) That it was improper and unjustifiable to barricade the entrance to the court compound.

(b) That there was justification for the authorities to remove the barricade.

(c) That this barricading could be removed without such use of the regulation lathis as has resulted in serious injuries.

(d) That lathi blows were inflicted without proper discrimination and thereby some innocent lawyers litigants and Government servants were seriously and unnecessarily injured.

(Sd.) RAJ NARAYAN,
BAR ASSOCIATION'S RESOLUTION.

Following resolutions were passed at an extraordinary meeting of the Delhi Bar Association held under the Presidency of Babu Peareylal, Advocate.

(1) Resolved that in view of the report of the subcommittee of this association and having regard to the written statements of more than thirty of its members who are eye. Witnesses to the incidents that took place on the 6th instant in the court compound and its vicinity this association is emphatically of opinion that deliberate and indiscriminate assaults were perpetrated by the police without slightest provocation and without giving any warning to men, women and children including members of the Bar and litigants who had assembled n court compound and who were otherwise lawfully and peacefully employed and that in the opinion of this Association the conduct of the police was reprehensible.

2. Resolved this Association calls upon the local Administration and the Government of India to appoint an independent committee of enquiry with non-official majority to find out real facts and take action against those officials who may be found guilty of wanton assaults on peaceful people in utter disregard of human life.

3. Resolved that the Delhi Bar Associaation expresses its heartfelt sympathy with those members of profession and the public consisting of innocent ladies and children who have sustained injuries and also with members of bereaved families.

MERCANTILE ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

Following resolutions were adopted by Delhi Mercantile Association on same subject:

Upon reliable reports received by this Association in regard to the incidents which took place on the sixty of May 1930 at various places within the city of Delhi. This association is of opinion that acts of deliberate assaults were committed by the police without the slightest provocation and without giving any warning to the peaceful citizens and processionists. That the charging of the peaceful citizens and processionists by the police with regulation lathis and shooting of innocent people near the city Kotwali and in the bye-lanes was most unwarranted and unjustifiable.

This Association resolves accordingly, and calls upon the Government of India and local Government that an independent non-official committee be immediately appointed with powers to take necessary evidence and report its findings on the incidents of sixth of May and that the Government and the local administration should take immediate steps for the prosecution of such officials who are and may be found guilty in this behalf.

This Association expresses its heartfelt sympathy with those of its fellow citizens who received injuries and with the bereaved families of those met their deaths at a result of the injuries inflicted by regulation lathis and shooting.

PROTEST AGAINST GANDHIJI'S ARREST.

This Association places on record its strong condemnation of the policy and the action of the Government of India and of the Bombay Government in arresting Mahatma Gandhi, who has been and is an aposde of non-violence and greatest man of the World.

This Association deplores the action taken by the Government or His Excellency the Viceroy and Govrnor-General of India in introducing the Ordinance gagging the Press, as in the opinion of the Association the gagging of the press not only has and has had a very adverse effect on trade and business by absence of necessary information but has also given and is calcuited to give a set back to trade which is a necessary consequence of the spread of reliable news and rumours.—A P.

BANK OF PERSIA.

New Terms Granted.

LONDON, May 14.

Teheran.—The question of adaptation of terms of concession given to imperial Bank of Persia signed in 1889 to the new situation in Persia, also the possibility of economic conditions which this situation presented were considered at a conference.

The Persian Government was represented by Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance. The Bank was represented by Messrs. Rogers and Wilkinson. The agreement was signed on the following points: Bank renounces right to issue bank notes. Government renounces control over issue of notes. The royalty hitherto paid by bank by virtue of terms of concession will cease.

Government will pay to Bank compensation of £200,000 for annulment of concession.

The foregoing will come into effect before June 1931. Any differences of opinion on the interpretation of new tares which cannot be settled amicably will be referred to arbitration.—Reuter.

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URGE FOR SELF-EXPRESSION IN INDIA.

Inner Conflict In Indo-British Relations.

Under the caption "The Indian Tragedy," the "Spectator" wrote on April 19:—

We have endeavoured since the beginning of the year to emphasize the need for Englishmen to acquire—or to try to acquire—a new mental outlook on India. The two countries are now reaping the consequences of the basic psychological conflict to which far too little attention is paid by the champions on either side. It is no comedy that we have here, but an unutterable tragedy, for is that not the essence of the tragic, when high principle is pitted against high principle, sincere conviction against equally sincere convictitn, and a logical course of action is entirely misunderstood or misrepresented because of essentially divergent premises?

The strength of Mr. Gandhi does not lie, as so many Englishmen believe, in his own hypnotic personality. To arrest or not to arrest him is merely a question of expediency which we can safely leave in the hands of the Viceroy. But Mr. Gandhi is a supreme symbol of the relentless urge for unimpeded self-expression which is the strength and force of awakened India. Self-determination, we so often forget, is a spiritual principle, not merely the political twin of democracy. This which is true of the West, is still more true of the East, especially of a country like India, which can point to a proud and ancient civilization.

THE TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

Wherever Indo-British relations are discussed, you find among Indians to-day, at the best, an exasperated sense of loyalty, and at the worst, a "grievance complex" both of them springing from an attitude of mind which is well-nigh unintelligible to the ordinary Englishman. The Englishman, consciously or unconsciously, is always a pragmatist. He is thinking all the time in terms of government of practical politics, in the highest sense of the term. Having conceded the principle that the goal of Indian development is to be Dominion status, he cannot understand that responsible Indian leaders should not be content with such a growing measure of self-government as seems to him compatible with India's good—translated, especially by distinguished former British officials in India, to mean good and efficient government. He is honestly convinced that for this country to hasten the process foreshadowed in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report would be to plunge India into a state of anarchy. And the peaceful, order-loving Englishman cannot conceive any state worse than that. Nevertheless, to silence any lingering doubts in his mind, he gives rein to his puritanical sense of duty, and talks by and large of "our responsibility to the dumb masses of India," whom, he avers, the Indian Nationalists are woefully leading astray. Finally, the Englishman inherits a fetish-like respect for Parliament which makes him say, in season and out of season, that Parliament alone can decide India's destiny.

Now, this is said generally by those who start from the assumption that the Montagu-Chelmsford Report did no more than prescribe an experimental period of ten years, during which certain "reforms" (in the direction of responsible Government), were to be tried out. On this assumption, too, the same persons looked upon the Simon Commission as the only body that could be properly constituted (i.e., under Parliament) to examine the whole situation, to see how the reforms were working, and what modifications might be necessary to meet new circumstances. The Indians, almost without exception, start on the assumption that the British Government in 1917 gave a pledge that India should, as soon as a practical scheme of government could be worked out to the satisfaction of both parties, attain the status of a Dominion. They have seen that status defined and illustrated in the case of Canada, Australia, South Africa, etc., by the Imperial Conference of 1926 (the British Government did not wait until they could be considered ready for self-government), and they demand that the British Government shall live up to its professions.

INDIAN SUSPICION NOT ALLAYED.

The present Government gave evidence of good intention by its decision to arrange a Round Table Conference following upon publication of the Report of the Statutory Commission. It is obvious, however, that Indian suspicion of British policy has not been allayed. Nor, indeed has comment in this country during the last few months encouraged those of us who realize the urgent need for disarming Indian suspicion. We would refer our readers to a telling statement of the present issue in the second number of the "Political Quarterly." One of the conditions of co-operation was what Mr. Gandhi calls "a change of heart" in the British Government, to be signalized, in fact by the Round Table Conference being called to formulate a constitution on a Dominion status basis. Did not Mr. Wedgwood Benn, in the House of Commons on December 18th, refer to the "free and voluntary association of a great self-respecting nation in partnership with the British Commonwealth for the promotion of the good of the world"? Mr. Gandhi and his friends, remembering no doubt that at Party Conferences the establishment of the Indian constitution on a permanent basis was accepted as the policy of a future Labour Government, expected that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's Government would act up to its promises, blithely ignoring the fact that it is now a minority Government. And then, Lord Irwin, in his speech at Devali, fearful of the storm at home, insisted on the "undoubted right" of the British Parliament to take the ultimate decision. The moment was ill-chosen for a reinforcement of that very British mental outlook which seems to the Indians a permanent obstacle to their aspirations.

PURPOSE OF THE R. T. CONFERENCE.

Nevertheless, we consider that as soon as the Simon Report is published, the Secretary of State for India should make it clear beyond a peradventure that the purpose of the Round Table Conference is to establish the constitution of India on a permanent basis, and that British representatives are proposing to discuss with Indian representatives the ways and means of fulfilling the Government's pledge. By so doing we shall disarm the bulk of the opposition in India.

Half the discussions about Indian questions are unreal simply because of the psychological inhibition which we have tried to indicate. It is our conviction that when once Englishmen have come to realize the necessity for bridging the psychological gulf—and Indians on their side, too,—there will be in all parties a sufficient number of men of good will and faith to support an act of statesmanship comparable to that of Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman's Government with regard to South Africa. In this question, as in all international political questions, the only positive factors are co-operation and confidence. For all their mysticism and sentiment, Indians are not blind to the practical difficulties of moving towards self-government. They have learnt from General Smuts himself the lesson that there is an essential difference between equality of status and equality of function. What they insist upon—and this is the essence of the Nationalist cause in any country—is that India's right to self-determination (i.e., unimpeded self-expression) be recognized the right to "go to the devil in their own way." We can safely rely on their enlisting British governing expesience to lead them rather towards the earthly paradise which is the stuff of their dreams.

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—:o:—

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CONGRESS AND THE MINORITIES.

Pandit Jawaharlal Clarifies The Issues.

(Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru sent the following note to Mahadev Desai on March 16th. Mahadev Desai being too busy was unable to attend to it. It has now been forwarded to me, and I have no hesitation in presenting to the public the President's views on the vexed question of minorities. It derives added significance from the fact of his incarceration.
M. K. G.).

The curtain has gone up again on the Indian stage and all the world is witness to our struggle for freedom. It is a strange struggle and our methods are novel. But it is also a grim struggle and the pledge that India took on Independence Day, January 26th, will not be forgotten. The spark that was lit by our leader on the banks of the Sabarmati is already spreading like a praire fire throughout the country, and soon the whole land will try to redeem that pledge. Many a tragic scene will be enacted and many an actor on this vast stage wil suffer torment before the curtain rings down finally on a free India.

But even when the fight is fiercest and consumes all our energies we must remember that the true solution of our difficulties can come only when we have won over and given satisfaction to our minorities. To-day it is unfortunately the fact that some of them fear the majority and for fear of it keep apart from the struggle for freedom. It is sad that some who were our comrades in arms ten years ago are not with us to-day. None of us who had the privilege of marching shoulder to shoulder with them then forget the brave part they took and the sacrifices they made. We cherish that memory and we are assured that when the fight thickens they must take their rightful place in the forefront.

FREEDOM FOR ALL.

The history of India and of the countries of Europe has demonstrated that there can be no stable equilibrium in any country so long as an attempt is made to crush a minority or to force it to conform to the ways of the majority. There is no surer method of rousing the resentment of the minority and keeping it apart from the rest of the nation than to make it feel that it has not got the freedom to stick to its own ways. Repression and coercion can never succeed in coercing a minority. They but make it more self-conscious and more determined to value and hold fast to what it conisders its very own. It matters little whether logic is on its side or whether its own particular brand of culture is worthwhile or not. The mere fear of losing it makes it dear. Freedom to keep it would itself lessen its value. The new Russia has gone a long way in solving its minorities' ppoblem by giving each one of them the fullest cultural, educational and linguistic freedom.

Therefore we in India must make it clear to all that our policy is based on granting this freedom to the minorities and that under no circumstances will any coercion or repression of them be tolerated. There is hardly any likelihood the economic questions affecting the minorities as such, but should they do so we can also lay down as our deliberate policy that there shall be no unfair treatment of any minority. Indeed we should go further and state that it will be the business of the State to give favoured treatment to minority and backward communities.

In a free India political representation can only be on national lines. I would like this representation to be on an economic basis which would fit in with modern conditions far more than territorial representation and would also automatically do away with the line of demarcation along communal lines. With religious and cultural and linguistic freedom granted, the principle questions that will arise in our legislatures will be economic ones and divisions on them cannot be on communal lines. But whatever the method of representation adopted, may be it must be such as to carry the goodwill of the minorities.

If these principles are accepted and adhered to, I do not think any minority can have a grievance or feel that it is ignored. It is possible however that, while agreeing to these principles, the minority may doubt the 'bona fides' of the majority in giving effect to them. To that the only effective answer can be the translation of these principles into action. Unfortunately the ability to translate them into action can only come with the conquest of power in the State. If the 'bona fides' of the majority are doubted, as they might well be, then even pacts and agreements are of little value. A general and country-wide adoption of certain broad principles can create a public opinion strong enough to prevent even an aggressive and evil-intentioned majority from going astray. But temporary pacts between individuals or even representatives cannot have the same value.

These principles should apply to all minority groups. To the Muslims who really are in such large numbers in India that it is inconceivable that any majority can coerce them to the Sikhs who, although small in number, are a powerful and well-knit group to the Parsis; to the Anglo-Indians or Eurasians who are gradually drifting to nationalism; and to all other minorities.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS.

What is the present position of the Congress on this vital question? The Nehru Report has lapsed, but surely the non-controversial parts of the report remain. The Fundamental Rights, as stated these, included religious, cultural, linguistic and educational freedom. This declaration must remain, and it removes at once the major fears of a minority. So far as other matters are concerned, minorities as such will hardly be affected, and the Lahore Congress has declared that in an Independent India such questions should be solved on strictly national lines. It has gone further. It has assured the Muslims, the Sikhs and other minorities that if any solution of any communal problem is proposed in future, it will not be accepted by the Congress unless it gives full satisfaction to the parties concerned. A more complete guarantee could not have been given, and if the Congress remains true to its word no minority need have the least fear.

Thus the Congress has endeavoured to give effect to the principles that should govern the treatment of minorities. If in the eyes of some it is still suspect, it is not because of what it has done but because of want of trust and unjustified fear. The Congress, I trust, will remain true to these principles and will demonstrate to the country that in communal matters it will not deviate to the right or the left and will hold the centre impartially. It will, I hope, prove to the minority communities that in Independent India, for which we strive, theirs will be an honoured and a favoured place. And by its sacrifices and its determined courage in the fight for freedom it will convince all of its 'bona fides.'

16-3-'30.

—"Young India."

"LAWLESS LAW".

—:o:—

"Pratap" Ceased Publication.

Mr. Deva Vrata Sastri, Assistant Editor, the "Pratap", Cawnpore, writes:—

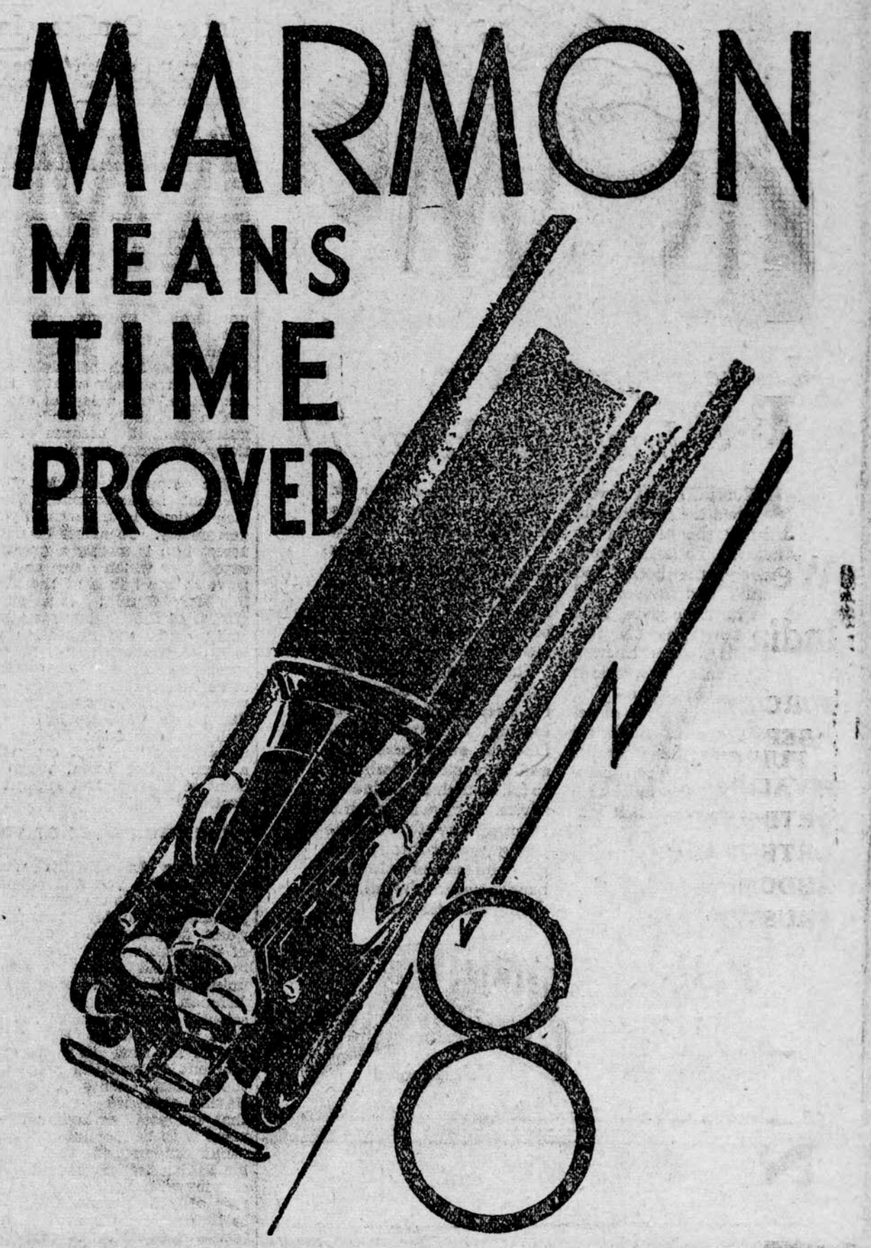
The "Pratap" (Cawnpore) has suspended its publication under the following circumstances. The District Magistrate of Cawnpore asked Syt. Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi, Editor of the "Pratap", to see him at his bungalow on the 8th May, 1930. In the interview Mr. Vidyarthi was told that the Government desired to have an undertaking from him that there would no editorial comments on the events in the "Pratap" and if the editorial comments were unavoidable they were to be within the limits of the new Indian Press Ordinance, issued on the 27th April, 1930. Mr. Vidyarthi could not give such an undertaking as he thought that it was quite unnecessary, and the Government had no dearth of opportunities to prosecute a journalist who exceeded the limits of any of their laws. Thereupon the District Magistrate handed over the copy of the following notice from the Government to Mr. Vidyarthi:—

"Whereas it appears to the Governor in Council that the "Pratap" Press, Cawnpore, of which you, Babu Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi, are the keeper and regarding which you made a declaration under Section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, is issued through the Hindi newspaper "Pratap", which is printed weekly at the said Press for the purpose of bringing into hatred or contempt the Government established by law in British India or to excite disaffection towards the said Government. Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the Indian Press Ordinance, 1930, the Governor in Council hereby requires you to deposit with the District Magistrate of Cawnpore a security of Rs. 3,000 (rupees three thousand only) in cash or the equivalent thereof in securities of the Government of India within four days from the receipt of this notice."

Mr. Vidyarthi told the District Magistrate then and there that he would not furnish any security as he thought that the present Ordinance was a lawless law, and with its existence no honest Indian journalist would go on with his duties without the risk of being unnecessarily harassed and molested. Thus the "Pratap" had to cease publication suddenly. The last issue is lying partly printed. We were allowed 4 days' time for depositing the security, but as we did not intend to furnish security and as the Section 23rd of the New Ordinance makes the Press liable to be confiscated if there is any printing in the Press before depositing the security thus asked, we have no way out but to stop the printing immediately and leave the last issue of the "Pratap" unfinished and undespatched.

We beg to point out the essential features of this event. The "Pratap", as the Government administration report admits, is a weekly of Congress views having the largest circulation. It has been an eye-sore to the Government for very long time. Since its birth, 17 years ago, it was run down several times. I need not go into the details of the past. This section of Government was significant. The Ordinance came into existence on the 27th April, 1930. The immediate next issue of the "Pratap" after the birth of the Ordinance appeared on the 4th May, 1930. The Government order demanding security beats the 5th May, 1930, as its date. This shows that the U. P. Government had a severe prejudice against the "Pratap", and they did not take the step against it for any of its action after the Ordinance.

I have nothing to add. The whole story will make it clear how difficult it is to go on with journalism under this new sword of Democles at our head. By suspending publication of our journal, we do not put ourselves only in a great financial loss, but we realise that at this juncture we keep back from the very important work of disseminating news so very essential in this time of wild rumours. But, by going on with our work after furnishing security, we not only bow before the new Ordinance, but had to work every moment under the terror of its most arbitrary and crushing whims.



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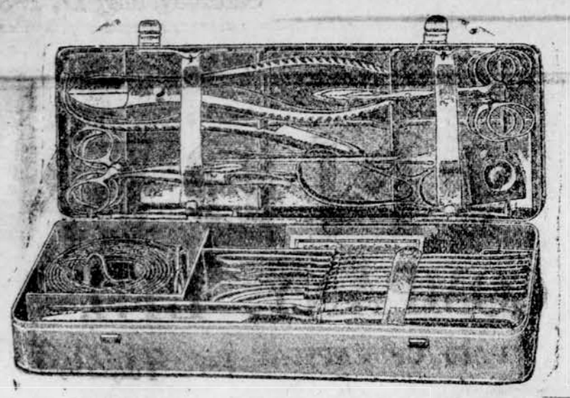

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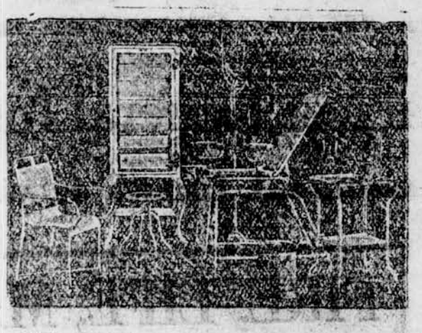

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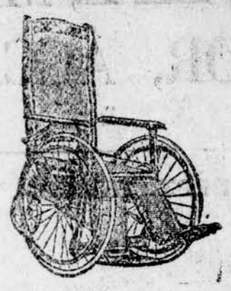

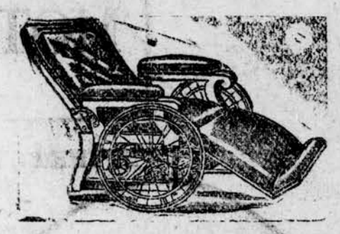

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What the People Say.

PROTEST AGAINST GANDHIJI'S ARREST.

—:o:—

An M. L. C. Resigns.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have sent resignation of my seat on the Bombay Legislative Council as a protest against the present repressive policy of Government and the incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi under a century old enactment. I herewith send you copy of my letter of resignation sent to H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Kindly publish this letter immediately in your only nationalist daily English paper.—Yours, etc.,

H. V. PATASKAR.

Chalisgaon, May 11.

Chalisgaon, May 11.

To,

H. E. Sir Frederic Sykes
Governor of Bombay.

May it please your Excellency,

I have been a member of the Bombay Legislative Council since 1927. Politically the Bombay Legislative Council was very weak even in 1927 and is getting weaker and weaker since then, till at last I find it now reduced to a status of absolutely no political importance. To my mind it has now seased to represent the people of this Presidency.

I went to the Council as a Responsivist ready to cooperate with Government whenever co-operation was possible with self-respect. Such occasions have been very few and far between. The whole Council show is now being run with the help of communalists and flatterers of Government. Under the circumstances I can serve no useful purpose by continuing to be a member of such a Legislative Body.

With regard to the present Political situation in the country I take this opportunity of emphatically stating that it is wholly the creation of foreign Government. Himalayan blunders after blunders either deliberately or otherwise are being perpetrated by those in power with complete and callous disregard of the advice and aspiration of political India. The All-white Simon Commission has been during recent times the first and foremost cause of present irritation. No serious attempts have been made to correct the same. India cannot any longer remain satisfied with any thing less than full Dominion Status. It is for want of an assurance of immediate grant of Dominion Status that Indians have been forced to claim, clamour and strive for Complete Independance. The best and at the same time the only right and proper way for those in power to ease the situation in India is to come forward with a clear declaration agreeing to call the Round Table Conference for the purpose of framing a Dominion Status Constitution for India. I had in most clear terms expressed this by moving an amendment to, and mading a speech on the motion brought before the Council by my honourable colleague, Mr. R. G. Pradhan, for congratulating the Viceroy for his declaration of 31st October 1929 during the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council. I had then given a timely warning to Government. But the warning fell on deaf ears; and Government has brought matters to this pass. I might take this opportunity of stating with all the emphasis at my command that the only way open Great Britain of keeping India within the Empire is to make her immediately an equal partner with herself. Instead of following this wise and statesmanlike course Government is following a course of ruthless repression. Your Excellency's Government has thought it fit to incarcerate Mahatma Gandhi under a century old enactment without a trial. As a protest against these acts of repression designed to check the legitimate and just aspirations of a nation nobly struggling to free itself and attain its full national status, I herewith tender resignation of my membership of the Bombay Legislative Council.

I beg to remain,
Your Excellency's Most Obedient servant,
V. S. PATASKAR.

AN EYE-OPENER FOR LIBERALS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Even a casual perusal of Mr. Patel's letter to the Viceroy will be able to see that he, during his office as the President of the Legislative Assembly for full four years, tried incessently with all the means and weapons at his command to put the Indian case for Dominion Status—mark not for complete independence—through the instrumentality of Lord Irwin who is said to be a sincere friend of India. No Liberal, I believe, will accuse the Hon. Mr. Patel of extremism in so far as these letters and his attitude in regard to them is concerned. Yet what after all is the result of four years of argument and persuasion? He himself tells that he stands disillusioned and that Mahatmaji stands vindicated in the line of action he had chosen to pursue.

As to the place of Liberals in the future politics, Mr. Patel warned the Government that if the British Government allowed to escape this opportunity to satisfy the Indian demand for political reforms, all those Indians who thereafter talked of Dominion Status will be condemned as traitors.

The Liberal leaders will, I confidently believe, read the signs of the times.—Yours, etc.,

C. M. DESAI.

SIR TEJ BAHADUR'S STATEMENT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Sir Tej Bahadur has stated that even a Nationalist Government cannot ignore the law-breaking campaign amongst the masses and as the sheer upholder of law and order must imprison law-breakers. But Sir, can a Nationalist Government dare to turn a deaf ear to the voice of the countless millions so clearly and unequivocally expressed throughout the length and breath of the Indian peninsula? Can it venture to throw in jails such high-souled patriots as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai, Sjt. Sen Gupta and a host of others who would adorn the Cabinet of any civilized Government? Sir, not a day would such regime last in any other country. Moreover if the Satyagrahis form the majority in the country, as they now do in India the reins of Government would be forthwith handed over to them, since to bow down to the will of the majority is the very essence of a democratic Government.

Another noteworthy suggestion is that the demand from a united India cannot be resisted by the British politicians. I gratefully acknowledge the sincere efforts of Sir Tej Bahadur, to bring about unanimity and sincerely pray that his efforts may be crowned with success. But, to emphasize, times out of number in season and out of season, that political rights cannot be conceded to India unless and until there is perfect unanimity in the country is nothing short of political sophistry in which the English, excel over all other nations. If it is true that revolutions in all countries that have attained freedom have been made possible by the dominant political party of the day, why insist for dead unanimity when India's rights are to be recognised?

Now suppose that the unanimous demand made by the Indian people is rejected by the British, what then is the programme of the Liberal party? Have they ever contemplated any powerful sanctions to back up the national demand or do they yet dream that mere begging will bring Swaraj?

I cannot do better than close this letter in the memorable words of Bhagwan Krishna.

"We must perform our duty without caring for the fruits of our actions and then leave it to the Almighty to reward the same in such manner as He pleases."—Yours, etc.,

A MAN IN THE STREET.

UNAUTHORISED FIRING BY AN EXCISE PEON.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When some volunteers were picketing on the 9th inst. the liquor shop at Jhalod in Panch Mahals District, an Excise Department peon came for a drink at about 10 a.m. He went inside the shop in spite of persuasion and came out in a drunken state. He thereafter in a rage threw off his turban in front of the volunteers and threw brickbats at them. Not satisfied with this he went to the house and office of his Excise Inspector (who was on leave) and which were only 50 yards off, broke open his box of cartridges put a large number of them in his pocket and brought out his gun. He fired two shots, but fortunately no man was hurt. The Police Sub-Inspector who was in town came on the spot about an hour after the event for enquiry.

The peon has not been arrested though more than three days have passed since the event. The Asst. Collector and Deputy Police Superintendent came to Jhalod and enquired into the affairs.—Yours, etc.,

A. V. THAKKAR.

Dohad, May 13.

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AN OPPORTUNE WARNING

To The Editor of "The Chronicle.

Sir,—Taking the cue from the several letters which lately appeared in your columns concerning Swadesni Umbrellas, I would like to sound a note of warning in this connection. Leaving aside the ready-made Umbrellas imported from abroad, particularly from England, there is no dearth of Umbrellas made in this country with foreign cloth and imported materials such as frames, handles, etc., and these are likely to pass off as Umbrellas made in India. It is now public knowledge that during the last Swadesni agitation in Bengal, that province was swamped with foreign cloth consigned from Bombay, bearing the stamp "Made in India". Similarly the present demand for Swadesni Umbrellas runs the risk of being exploited by unscrupulous businessmen by selling the so-called Swadeshi Umbrellas fitted locally with foreign cloth and imported frames and handles. If, as some of your correspondents have pointed out, country-made frames, handles and other accessories are not available at present, consistently with the country's resolve to boycott foreign cloth in general and British goods in particular, the genuineness of Swadeshi Umbrellas i.e. Umbrellas fitted in India with pure Swadeshi cloth and frames and handles of at least non-British make should be absolutely guaranteed so as to leave no looshole for spurious purchases being made. From this point of view the credentials of dealers in Swadeshi Umbrellas ought to be published in the press for the satisfaction of all prospective purchasers during the approaching monsoon.

Another demand of the monsoon, though to a limited degree, will be the rain coat which, while it is not universal in use, is yet in vogue in fashionable circles. Now the rain coats are mostly imported from abroad and almost exclusively from England. If therefore the vow of Swadeshi is to be genuinely fulfilled, the imported rain coats will have to be shunned altogether, and Swadeshi rain coats provided for. There is a factory at Bally-Gunj (Calcutta) which makes "Duck Brand" rain coats from cloth treated to water-proofing process in India. I do not know if it is an Indian concern managed with Indian Capital, nor am I aware if the cloth so used is purely Swadeshi. But it should be the look-out of this as well as any other factory opened elsewhere in India to turn out waterproof coats of purely Swadeshi cloth. The Swadeshi stores all over India would do well to stock such waterproof coats, if available and to advertise the same in newspapers as largely as possible.

The boycott of British Cigarettes may also be touched upon incidently. Cigarette smoking is not only a vicous habit, but positively deleterious to the physical system. But it has come to be looked upon as "the most venial of peccadilloes" and the habit once formed becomes second nature and hard to give up. So making due allowance for this frailty, those that cannot do without a smoke should make it a point to smoke the hukka (hubble-bubble), or the country bidi, or cigarettes of non-British manufacture. It is shocking to see devoted Khaddarites smoking British Cigarettes and facetiously saying that they are not smoking but burning them.—Yours, etc.,

J. K. BACHASPATI.
Bombay, May 9.

SUGGESTION TO SWADESHI CONCERNS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The patriotic leaders are delighted to notice the increasing faith of their countrymen in the weapons of Swadeshi and Boycott which can be so effectively used to win freedom for India. To make the Boycott effective we must have organisation—, a factor in which we are lacking—Sjt. V. J. Patel has put forth practical ideas as to how we can fight them on all fronts: In your to-day's paper I am glad to read the detailed suggestion by Dr. Sathaye Honorary Secretary of the Indian Medical Council, with regard to the Boycott of British Drugs. I wish similar steps will be taken by other trades for ex-textiles. Dyes, Electrical goods. Toilets, sporting goods, Toys, etc. In this the Nationalist papers have got a duty to discharge. Just as the British Press pay. British are Best". "Buy only British" so also the Indian papers must print in bold types "Buy only Indian Goods" "Indian Goods are best and cheapest". As it may not be possible to reject advertisements pertaining to British and foreign products, it is at least necessary to certify the advertisements of genuine Indian Goods so that the public will know of what make is a particular commodity this may be done by printing a seal of guarantee along with advertisements pertaining to Indian manufacture. and in the case of foreign commodities to print the name of the country of manufacture. There are many of us who cannot know whether a product is of British manufacture and I am sure no Indian would here afterwards try anything if it is known to be of British manufactura.

Unless wide publicity is given to the Indian Products, it is more than likely that many of the foreign firms will knock out a huge profit under bogus advertisement as Indian manufacturers. It is highly imperative that truly Indian concerns with "Indian Capital and Indian Supervision" should advertise widely not only to expand their own business but also to make the Boycott movement effective.—Yours, etc.

G. S. RAMAN.
Godhra, May 13.

NO FIRE WORKS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir—Boycott of British and foreign goods is the chief and effective weapon in our fight. It helps us to save our money, which can be utilized for the national cause.

I have, therefore, to request your readers and all my brethren that they should determine not to use fire works during this years' Divali festival, since most of the leaders will be in the prison at that time.

This decision must be taken at this time only, so that the merchants importing fireworks from China, Japan and Germany will have a long notice before hand. Since they are going to place their orders with the foreign companies shortly. for the Divali season; they will then have no ground to complain about the loss resulting to them, as India is going to boycott these fireworks also hence forward.

About twenty-five lakhs of rupees worth are spent in burning fireworks every year during the Divali festival and if we could only save this large amount, I am sure it will be most useful to us in our fight for the freedom which is so dear to us.

It is, therefore, necessary to start this propaganda from now in quite earnest.—Yours, etc.,

S. G. MANENKAR.
Girgaum, May 11.

THE EYE-SORE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I and my friend went to M. T. Quarters at Colaba, where we had to meet a friend who worked in the same place. My dress consisted of a pair of shoes, woollen socks, a khaki pant, a twill shirt, a tussor coat and a khadi cap.

As we were entering the M. T. Quarters, a servant of the same place prevented me from going over there. The reason was the khadi cap.

I was afraid being a mere boy and waited for my friend on the public road. Even then too a servant was not satisfied. He ordered me to atke off the cap and keep it in my pocket. I did so after a little doubt. A little after we saw our friend and came home.—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, May 3.
K. A. BALAKRISHNA PILLAY.

A SUGGESTION TO THE DESH SEVIKA SANGH.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir.—On last Sunday the 11th instant as I was free from all the works, I went to the Mulji Jetha Market not to buy the foreign cloth, but to see how far our sisters have succeeded in their picketing, which was the national duty entrusted upon them by Mahatma Gandhi. In the said market I was nearly one and a half hour walking up and down. During that period I was perfectly satisfied—much satisfied by the fair picketing, especially done by Miss Koyana Sawe. Miss Krishna Kumari Sardesai Mrs. Champawatiben and others that for a moment I thought that India would get SWARAJ within a year—nay within a couple of days. With the same satisfaction I turned my figure to the northern part of the town and island of Bombay for the same purpose. Oh! here the satisfaction which I had gathered in the Mulji Jetha Market was completely evapourated because, according to the daily routine the customers were going in the shops and buying foreign cloth. I also understand that these cloth merchants also are careless about the Mahatma's holy warning and they were selling the foreign cloth according to their sweet pleasure as they wanted to make money. This behaviour of the merchants and customers made me enter one shop. In the shop I came to know that they were not going to stop selling foreign cloth unless and until the picketing was started in that part. So, Sir, may I take a golden opportunity to suggest Mrs. Perin Captain, the leader of the Desha Sevika Sangh, that the picketing must not only go on in one part but it should go on throughout the length and breadth of Bombay. If this is not done I am sure the picketing, which is going on nowadays would not bring any fruit at all.—Yours, etc.,

DWARKANATH V. JAWLE.
Dadar, May 14.

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TRADE AND FINANCE.

RENEWED FIRMNESS IN MONEY MARKET.

Better Enquiry For Indian Cloth Account For Rise In Mill Shares.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS.

(From Our Special Correspondent)
Bombay, May 16.

MONEY.

The monetary situation was characterised by renewed firmness, the quieter market that prevailed last week proving to be only temporary. Call funds were in keen demand at 5-1|2 per cent. and the market was forced into the Imperial Bank almost every day. Treasury Bill renewals far exceed maturities, this week's figures being Rs. 255 lakhs and Rs. 82.25 lakhs respectively. Furthermore only £20,000 sterling was sold to Government at 1s. 5-27|32d. The trade demand shows a substantial increase of Rs. 201.82 lakhs. Following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 5 per cent., two months 4-1|2 per cent., three months 4-1|4 to 4-1|2 per cent. and 6 months 3-3|4 to 4 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 9th May shows a decrease of Rs. 250.74 lakhs in the cash balance now standing at Rs. 13,29,17,000 as against Rs. 12.53 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 15.22, a decrease of 2.41 per cent. under last week. Loans and cash credits are up by Rs. 44.43 lakhs and Rs. 51.90 lakhs, while Inland Bills discounted are down by Rs. 52.21 lakhs. Government deposits as well as other deposits have declined, the former by Rs. 67.38 lakhs to Rs. 15.15 crores and the latter by Rs. 163.54 lakhs to Rs. 68.91 crores. The bank rate stands unchanged at 6 per cent.

GILT-EDGED MARKET.

Owing to the approach of the mid-month settlement, there was a fair amount of bear covering in 3-1|2 per cent. Paper with the result that the price rose sharply to Rs. 65. At the close, however, it reached to Rs. 64-1. Some carry-over business was effected at about one anna premium for ready. The prices of other scrips showed fractional improvement with general improved investment enquiry. 5 per cent. Loan 1945-55 was steadier at Rs. 100-7 and 1933 at Rs. 99-15. 5 per cent. 1939-44 and 1935 Loans were unchanged at Rs. 99-15 and Rs. 97-10 respectively. 6 per cent. Bonds due 1930, 1931 and 1932 were a shade quiet at Rs. 100-6, Rs. 101-5 and Rs. 102-5. 6-1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan quietened to Rs. 104-12. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan is quoted at Rs. 76-8 and 1954-37 at Rs. 89-4. 4-1|2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan remained unaltered at Rs. 86-10 and 1934 Bonds at Rs. 95-2.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of nine and three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 13th May. Total amounts offered were Rs. 39,50,000 and Rs. 1,43,75,000 respectively. Tenders for nine months' Bills at Rs. 96-8 and above aggregating Rs. 39,50,000 were accepted in full. Tenders for 3 months' Bills at Rs. 98-9-6 and above aggregating Rs. 87,00,000 were accepted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The average rates of accepted tenders for nine and three months' Bills were Rs. 4-13-4 and Rs 5-9-9 per annum respectively.

Intermediate nine and three months' Bills sold from 7th to 12th May were Rs. 5,50,000 and Rs 1,32,00,000 respectively. Intermediate 9 and 3 months' Bills will be issued from Wednesday, the 14th to Monday the 19th May, at Rs. 96-7, and Rs. 98-10 per cent respectively. Tenders for nine and three months Bills to the amount of Rs. 3 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 20th May. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 23rd May. Other conditions are as usual.

The Paper Currency return of the 7th instant shows a decrease of Rs. 47.99 lakhs in note circulation now amounting to Rs. 173.41 crores. Silver coins are down by 48.25 lakhs to Rs. 106.73 crores while gold coin and silver bullion under coinage remained unchanged at Rs. 32.27 crores and Rs. 3.32 crores respectively. Securities in India are down by Rs. 14.48 lakhs to Rs. 30.57 crores, while those in England have increased by a similar amount to Rs. 44.42 lakhs. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 82.11 as against 82.16 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

The tone of sterling exchange was quieter than last week with sellers of cash only at 1s 5-13|16d and good buyers at 1s. 5-27|32d. Forward deliveries were also quiet with business for June done at 1s. 5-25|32d. Government were able to secure only £20,000|- at 1s. 5-27|32d and they have reduced the amount of tenders for next week to £500,000. Export business is very slack and does not seem sufficient to meet the enquiry for all remittances. The following are the forward quotations:—May 1s. 5-25|32d; June to September 1s. 5-3|4d; October|November 1s. 5-25|32d; December|January 1s. 5-13|16d and February|March 1s. 5-25|32d.

The dollar sterling quotation after receding to dol. 4.85-27|32 closed at dol. 4.86. French francs are quoted at 123.35, the Belga at 34.81 and the Italian lira at 92.70.

A press communique of the 13th instant states that the total remittances to the Home Treasury since 1st April to date amount to £4,680,000 including £1 million purchased during the week ending 10th May, 1930.

Another communique of the 14th instant states that tenders to the amount of £20,000 at 1s. 5-27|32d were received and accepted. Lower tenders were rejected. £500,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 21st May 1930 on the same conditions as previously announced.

GOLD.

The gold market was quieter with drop in the price of ready from Rs. 21-13 to Rs. 21-11-0 per tola. This was due partly to the approach of the settlement and partly to the large arrivals expected from Durban by the end of this month. The off-take still continues at about 10,000 tolas a day and stocks on hand approximate 1-1|4 lacs tolas. In London the quotation for gold kept steady at 84s. 11-3|8d. but closed at 84s. 11-1|2d. Sovereign rates were almost unchanged, ready being quoted at Rs. 13-12-3 and delivery 9th June at Rs. 13-9-6. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21-13-0 and Rs. 21-11 for ready, Rs. 21-12-6 and Rs. 21-10-6 for 13th May settlement and Rs. 21-10-6 and Rs. 21-10-3 for 12th June settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £35,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £.175,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 703,301 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £.311,000.

SILVER.

Prices in the silver market tended downward and an easier feeling prevailed in the market. Weaker advices from Shanghai and the drop in the London price were responsible for the fall in the local rate from Rs. 55-4 to Rs. 53-10 per 100 tolas. Besides, the incoming mail is bringing a large block of silver and this has caused the premium for ready to dwindle to Rs. 9-11 which includes Rs 9-6 representing duty. The premium may even entirely disappear before long. The daily off-take has improved to about 200 bars a day and stocks on hand are in the neighbourhood of 2400 bars. In Shanghai the tael declined from 1s. 10-11|16d to 1s. 10-1|2d. At the close, however, the rate shot up to 1s. 10-1|2d following the report that Government had prohibited the export of gold from and the importation of foreign silver coins into China. Later information states that the embargo on the export of gold from China is to be effective immediately. In London ready dropped from 19-3|8d to 19d and forward from 19-5|16d to 18-15|16d In bur market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 55-4 and Rs. 53-10 for ready, Rs. 44-12 and Rs. 44-1 ex duty for 17th May settlement and Rs. 53-10 and Rs. 53-2 for 16th June settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £.90,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £455,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 1505 bars and Rs. 36,723 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £.155,000.

RISE IN MILL SHARES.

There were two working days on the Stock Exchange and the market opened quite firm on the 13th May with an all round advance in prices, particularly in the mill share group. The reports of better enquiry for Indian cloth accounted for the rise. At the close, however, there was a slight reaction owing to want of proper bull support. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 837|8-827|8; Century Rs. 325-317|8; Central India Rs. 497|8xd-493|12xd.; Crescent Rs. 120-115 Fazulbhoy Rs. 535-522|8; Indian Bleaching Rs. 130-127|8; Indore Maiwa Rs. 377|8; Kohinoor Rs. 191|14-187|8; New Great Rs. 233|12-227|8; Pearls Rs. 292|8-286|4; Simplex Rs. 106|4-102|8 and Swadeshi Rs. 398|12xd-395xd.

In the miscellaneous section conditions were rather dull and business was on a limited scale with small price variations. Tata Iron Ordys. after opening at Rs. 52|4 closed at Rs. 51|4 and Defds. similarly moved from Rs. 301|4 to Rs. 300. Tata Hydros maintained steadiness at Rs. 1185xd. and Tata Power at Rs. 552|8. Alcocks showed no change at Rs. 255 Bombay Burmahs lost about 6 points to Rs. 687|8. Bombay Trams were steady at Rs. 131|14. Bombay Steam shares closed at Rs. 303|12. In Cement shares, Bundis are quoted at Rs. 16|12xd. and Indian Cements at Rs. 277|8. Katni Ordys. slightly eased to Rs. 187|8, with Defds. unchanged at Rs. 780. In railway shares Ahmd. Prantij are down to Rs. 790 while Tapti Valleys gained 5 points to Rs. 665xd.

Imperial Bank shares opened steady at Rs. 1325, but closed at Rs. 1320. Contributories likewise closed at Rs. 223|12. Bank of India shares were quite at Rs. 91|8, while those of the Central Bank were steady at Rs. 15|4.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, May 16.

The Yarn Market has remained quiet but steady with a very limited business passing during the week on account of a number of days on which our market remained closed as a result of the political Movement. Turnover in the local market has therefore been considerably reduced and deliveries have been hampered to a great extent. Enquiries from some of the consuming districts have no doubt been improving but during the last few days there have been large enquiries for finer counts than for coarse counts as had been the case during the previous weeks. The chief reason is that on account of growing Swadeshi Movement upcountry dealers and commission agents have been taking more interest in Swadeshi Yarns even of finer counts and so far as possible they have been avoiding purchases of foreign yarns either English, Japanese or Italian. In the circumstances the prices realised by our Mills have been slightly better than before and it is quite possible that some of the Mills will increase their prices further in finer counts on account of recent better demand and also on account of prices of Raw material getting dearer day by day. As for coarse counts demand is very limited and Calcutta Rangoon and other consuming districts have been once more again quiet after large purchases. The under tone in Indian Yarns on the whole, however, has been fairly steady and hopeful and it seems possible to us that there will be satisfactory buying in all the Indian yarns during the next few days.

English Yarns.—Spot prices have been declining on account of very few sales from stock and dealers have been getting very nervous to clear their holdings at the best available prices. Forward business is very limited and Manchester is reported to have been quoting irregular prices in the absence of business.

Japanese Yarns.—There have been no doubt enquiries for Japanese Yarns of all counts and qualities but sales are comparitively smaller than before on account of Swadeshi Movement. Forward business is only in small lots.

Art, Silk Yarns.—The undertone is fairly steady but the sales are getting very restricted on account of growing Swadeshi Movement and considerable better demand for Khaddar and other Swadeshi cloth. It is reported in consuming districts that buyers have been taking only small interest in fancy goods and therefore sales Art, Silk Yarns and cloth are getting reduced day by day, which in turn has been restricting the consumption of Art, Silk Yarn to some extent.

Indian Yarns.—Our Mills have been considerably relieved of their anxiety at the present movement on account of the strengthening Swadeshi Movement and most of them have been found more busy in taking to finer sorts of cloth and we are informed that some of their recent sales have been done at a fairly good margin. Dealers, middlemen and consumers have been showing considerable inclination for purchasing Swadeshi cloth and Yarns so far as they can even at a sacrifice but it is yet a pity that some of the Mills do not show similar enthusiasm for spinning several counts and qualities of Yarns required by their various customers, and many of them have been quoting much higher prices than even the prices ruling for foreign Yarns of similar counts and qualities although the latter have to bear the customs duty and other charges. There have been serious talks about the schemes which are being discussed and which are to be shortly brought into operation by the Mill Owners' Association but we doubt as to what extent they will be useful practically to Trade and what help these schemes will render to the growing Swadeshi Movement we must indeed warn the Mills that if they will take any undue advantage of this enthusiasm and spirit pervading amongst the large class of people to buy Swadeshi goods at present there will be a reaction on a large scale and imports of foreign Yarns and cloth will be with redoubled vigour at a permanent disadvantage to the Mill Industry.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 15.

May Close at 7|9 3|8 1d Up.
July Close at 7|10 1|4. 1d Up.
Oct. Close at 8|0. 3|4d. Up.

Wheat Chicago Market.—
May per bushel dol. 103 1|2. 1 1|8. Up.
July per bushel dol. 103 7|8. 7|8 Up.
Sept. per bushel dol. 106 3|4. 7|8. Up.

Argentine Linseed Quotations.—
June 19.82. 5 Up.
July 19.97. 3 Up.

CABLE ADVICE (Liverpool).

"Market firm. Scarcity of sellers. Small River Plate shipments. Reduction in visible supply".

Money Market.

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, May 16.

B. C. Rate:—
T T 1/5 25/32.
D D 1/5 13/16.

London:—
Bank Selling T T 1/5 13/16 ready
Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 May.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 June-Aug.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 27|32 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 7|8 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 May-Monsoon.

New York:—
B. C. Rate T T 278.
Banks Selling T T 277 1|2.
Banks' Buying T T 276 1/2.

Paris:—
Banks Selling D D 917.
Banks Buying D D 927
Banks Buying 3 Mos 940

Japan:—
Banks Selling T T 137 1|8.
Banks Buying 60 Days 134 1/2.

Hongkong:—
Banks Selling D D 109 1|2.

Shanghai:—
Banks Selling D D 126 1|2.

Singapore:—
Banks Selling D D 156.

Java:—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/2.

CROSS RATE:—
New York—London 4.86 1|16 15th inst.
Shanghai—London 1|10 1|2 16th inst.
Japan—London 2|0 3|8 15th inst.
London—Paris 123.35 15th inst.
London—Belgium 34.810 15th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.12-3|4 15th inst.
London—Italy 92.65 15th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £4-4-11 3|8 14th inst.; £4-4-11 1|2 15th inst.,
Silver London Ready 19 1|16 14th inst.; 19 15th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 1|16 14th inst.; 18 15|16 15th inst.
Silver New York Ready 41 7|8 14th inst.; 41 1|8 15th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 5|32 per cent 14th inst.; 2 5|32 per cent 15th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos. 2 15|16 per cent 14th inst.; 2 15|32 per cent 15th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Maney: Inter Bank Call 5 1/2 per cent.
3 Mos. 4-1/2 per cent.
6 Mos. 4 per cent.
12 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Tight.

Tone of Silver:—China sold. India bought for prompt shipment and sold for forward.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 16.

3 Months Discounts 2 5/32 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 2 15/32 p.c.
Bank of England rate 3 p.c.
Call Money 5-1|2 p.c.
One month 4-3/4 p.c.
Three months 4-1/2 p.c.
Six months 4 p.c.
Tone of money market:—Steady
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

(Ex-Godown.

Bombay, May 16.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 478 per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560|- per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 190 per ton.

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BOMBAY, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1930.

MRS. KAMALADEVI JAILED.

Sentenced To 9 Months And 2 Weeks.

"CARRY ON THE FIGHT"—HER PARTING MESSAGE.

BOMBAY, Friday.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya was arrested this morning at her residence at Lamington Road.

It is understood that the arrest was effected in connection with Salt Satyagraha.

(Later): Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya was arrested at 9-30 this morning by Mr. Desai of the Criminal Investigation Department and Inspector Lyons, at her residence a Hanuman Lane, Laminton Road. She was taken in a motor-car to the Esplanade Police lock-up where she is kept pending her trial which will probably take place this afternoon.

Congress volunteers spread th news in the city. Shops which were open were soon closed.

To-day is "Palestine Day," and Muslim shops were all closed, and several Hindu shops also had remained closed in sympathy. A few Hindu shops that had remained open soon closed on hearing Kamaladevi's arrest.

(Later).—Kamaladevi was tried by Mr. N. D. Khandalawala and sentenced to 9 months and two weeks' simple imprisonment.

DETAILS OF KAMALADEVI'S ARREST.

—:o:—

"Carry on the fight until British Imperialism becomes a dark shadow of the past. India's freedom will open the gates for world's freedom." This was the last message given to the country by Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya before her conviction at the Esplanade Police Court on Friday morning.

Mrs. Kamaladevi was arrested at her residence in Hanuman Building, Lamington Road, by Inspector Lyon and Inspector Desai of the Bombay C. I. D. at 8-30 a.m. Inspector Desai read the warrant of arrest and Mrs. Kamaladevi replied that she was ready to go to jail. She was then brought to the Esplanade Police Court in a motor car which was waiting for her near her house accompanied by the two Inspectors and placed in the Esplanade lock-up.

PUBLIC NOT ADMITTED.

At 11-30 a.m. she was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, charged under Section 47-A of Salt Act and Section 117, I. P. C. All the gates leading to the Police Court were closed till the case was over and Mrs. Kamaladevi was removed to the jail. Only representatives of the Press, police and pleaders were admitted besides a handful of men from among the volunteers.

Mr. H. B. Spencer, Police Prosecutor, opening the case for the prosecution, said that Mrs. Kamaladevi had taken a leading part in the Salt Act breaking the movement from the 6th of April till 15th of May.

PIONEER LAW-BREAKER.

She was one of the first batch of Satyagrahis who manufactured salt at Mahaluxmi on the 7th of April and she was one of the two ladies who lighted 'sigree' to prepare salt at Mahaluxmi. The same evening, when a procession was led by Mr. Nariman to manufacture salt at Mahaluxmi, Mrs. Kamaladevi manufactured salt, and addressed a mass meeting at Chowpatty eulogising the lawbreakers, wishing success to the movement and running down the Government. Then she took a leading part in protecting the salt pans at the Congress House when it was raided by the police.

From 12th April, she started selling contraband salt in the city. From time to time she addressed meetings in the city in which she urged the people not only to break Salt Act but all the sections of the Penal Code and to continue the Satyagrahi movement in spite of the Government repression.

PARALYSE GOVERNMENT.

On the day Mr. Gandhi was arrested she addressed a meeting at the Esplanade Maidan and told the people that the arrest of Mr. Gandhi was the signal for breaking all laws and that breaking of the laws would paralyse the Government.

Sub-Inspector Shamrao Vinayak then deposed that he had witnessed the Satyagrahis manufacturing salt on the 7th April at Mahaluxmi in which Mrs. Kamaladevi had lighted the 'sigree'. After the salt was manufactured, Pandit Sunderlal announced that Mrs. Kamaladevi had the first honour to manufacture contraband salt. The same evening she told the public in a meeting at Chowpatty that she had manufactured salt that day. Then she took a leading part in manufacturing salt at Bhatia Baug and addressed meetings at Bhatia Baug to break Salt Law. At Wadala witness saw Mrs. Kamaladevi selling contraband salt.

NO STATEMENT.

Inspector Lyon then deposed to having arrested Mrs. Kamaladevi at her residence that morning.

When asked by the Magistrate if she wished to say anything or cross-examine the witnesses, Mrs. Kamaladevi said: "No." The Magistrate then framed charges against her under Section 47-A of Salt Act and Section 117, I. P. C. and asked if she had to say anything.

Mrs. Kamaladevi calmly but indifferently replied: "I wish to say nothing." She was seen smiling all the time.

The Magistrate then convicted her under both the sections and sentenced her to six months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs 150 or in default three months further imprisonment under Section 117, I. P. C., and Rs. 20 fine or in default two weeks' simple imprisonment under Section 47-A.

A large crowd collected near the Police Court and the police removed Mrs. Kamaladevi in the prison van to the Arthur Road Jail amidst shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jay", Kamaladevi-ki-Jay", etc.

"CARRY ON THE FIGHT."

India's Freedom Will Open Gates For World Freedom

The following is the text of Kamaladevi's general appeal:—
"Carry on the fight until British Imperialism becomes only a dark shadow of the past. India's freedom will open the gates for World Freedom."

"CARRY WADALA RAID TO FINISH."

—:o:—

Kamaladevi's Appeal

In a special message to a "Bombay Chronicle" representative, after her conviction, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyava said:

"There is no doubt that the immediate cause of my arrest was the contemplated raid on Wadala. I make this appeal to Bombay to carry the raid to a finish."

MRS. NAIDU LEADS "RAID" ON DHARASANA.

Mrs. Naidu leading her batch of Satyagrahis to Dharasana.

ANOTHER PALESTINE COMMISSION

—:o:—

Sequel To Wailing Wall Dispute.

MANDATE TO REMAIN?

LONDON, May 15.

Geneva.—In the League Council to-day, Mr. Henderson reviewed the developments in Palestine. He said that efforts were being made to accelerate the printing of a thousand pages of evidence before the Commission of Enquiry. He declared that the Government had increased British military forces. Government had also adopted the interim recommendations of a qualified Police Officer, Mr. Dowbiggin for the better protection of Jewish colonies. The British section of the police was being increased by 479 men.

Mr. Henderson referred to his discussions with the Palestine Arab Delegation and said that the British Government was engaged in devising means within the framework of the Mandate to satisfy their legitimate aspirations and remove their apprehensions. He announced the Government's intention to appoint a Commission to deal with the Wailing Wall dispute, consisting of M. Lofgren, ex-Swedish Foreign Minister, M. Barde, ex-Swiss Judge and M. Kempe, Dutch ex-Governor of Sumatra.

The League Council closed its session.—Reuter.

TWO ARABS CONDEMNED TO DEATH.

ECHO OF PALESTINE RIOTS.

JERUSALEM, May 15.

The last case in connection with the Hebron riots last August has been completed. Two Arabs have been sentenced to death, and one to seven years' imprisonment and one has been acquitted, on the charge of murder of Slonin, a Bank manager and 23 other Jews in Slonin's house.—Reuter.

NINETY INJURED IN MYMENSINGH.

—:o:—

Anti-Liquor Riot: Police Open Fire.

MYMENSINGH May 15.

About ninety persons are said to have been injured and the condition of three of them is stated to be serious as a result of rioting which broke out yesterday afternoon over the delivery of country liquors and "ganjas" from Government depots to vendors. Following violence by the crowd the police opened fire. It is stated that while a cart containing barrels of liquor was proceeding through the town attended by armed guards one volunteer obstructed the progress of the cart. Police intervened which the crowd resented and grew violent.

The police then made lathi charges whereupon the crowd retaliated. The police then opened fire and it is reported that several volleys were discharged. Additional District Magistrate, Sadar Sub-Divisional Officer and the Superintendent of Police and others were present on the spot. Eighty-seven persons were given first aid in the hospital of whom thirty-four have been admitted as indoor patients.—A.P.

CONFERENCE—A DEAD ISSUE.

—:o:—

Drifting Policy Damps Ardour.

LONDON, May 15.

With the Civil Disobedience movement growing strong day by day and Government not finding itself with any clearcut programme of advance, the prospects of success of Round Table Conference are becoming remoter and remoter.

Official circles and that section even of non-officials who believes in the 'bone-fides' of the Socialist Government do not approve of the critical spirit in which Indian Liberals have received the Viceroy's statement and greatly regret that there has not been that wide and generous response which the appeal deserved at the hands of the stable elements of society.

"Threadworn excuse. Nothing possible till Simon oracle" is still advanced to justify that the Viceroy's statement could go no further than it did.

APOLOGISTS.

According to these apologists Government's policy is bound to be "wait and watch". Definite expression of discontent from Liberals is stressed in despatches from India and there is a general tendency to admit, as things are at present, a Round Table Conference is sure to prove abortive.

Ashmed Barlett who gave the heroic advice other day that Congress organisations should be declared unlawful, to-day admits that the prospects of really representative Round Table Conference are now remote.

Effects of such comments are obvious. They undermine even the little confidence that still exists in the Conference plan.—Free Press Beam Service.

PATRO COMMITTEE MEETS

—:o:—

BOMBAY, May 14.

The Patro Committee of the All-Parties' Conference met at the Taj Mahal Hotel to-day with Sir A. P. Patro in the chair. The meeting which was attended by twelve memoers of the Committee and as many coopted members lasted two hours after which it adjourned to Thursday when Mr. Manomed Ali and Mr. Shafi Daudi are expected to be present. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, it is expected, will be present for the Committee's meetings from Friday. Among present to-day were Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Morapant V. Josni, Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Junior, Mr Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, Mr M. C. Chagla, Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji Mr. G. K Deodhar, Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar and Doctor R. B Ambedkar.

In opening the proceedings, Sir A. P Patro said that the fundamental purposes of the Committee were to solve the Hindu-Muslim problem and the problem of the minorities. During the Committee's meeting at Delhi, the points raised in Mr. Jinnah's memorandum had been classified under four heads and discussed at great length. He then referred to at in Delhi and the safeguards that were to be provided for the protection of religion education and culture. The discussion at the present sitting, he declared would be continued from that point.

Proceeding, Sir A. P. Patro referred to the discouraging and depressing circumstances under which the Committee were meeting and deplored the absence of some of the prominent members of the Committee both Hindus and Muslims and alluding to the letters of Pandit Malavya and Dr. Moonji asking for a postponement the Chairman observed that there were two alternatives before the Committee viz. either to postpone the meeting or to carry on the work left over and make recommendations to the Conference.

He was aware that whatever recommendations the Committee might make would be open to objection from one side or the other but that should not deter the Committee from expressing its views after deliberating fully over the issues involved. He added there were as good and strong Hindus in the Committee as were absent from it. He felt it pre-eminently necessary that the Hindu-Muslim question should be solved and unity effected between the two sections of the people since without such understanding on this vital question the work at the Round Table Conference would be thoroughly useless.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru then made a statement detailing the steps taken by him to inaugurate the Conference and emphasised the necessity for arriving at some agreement on the points before them. He added they had already been criticised in England and in India that the Committee's efforts would end in a fiasco and it was therefore imperative that they should not leave any room for such reflections upon the Committee. Sir Tej Bahadur then urged that as some Muslim members of the Committee were expected to be present on Thursday it would be desriable to take up the discussion then. Other members expressed the same view and the Chairman accordingly adjourned the meeting till 4-30 on Thursday evening.—A. P.

ADULTERATION OF DRUGS.

—:o:—

DR. SANTRAM FINED RS. 100.

AMRITSAR, May 15.

Mr. Bawa Nanak Singh, Additional District Magistrate, convicted Dr. Santram, General Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee under Section 274 of the Indian Penal Code for adulteration of some drugs in preparing Seidlitz powder by mixing up some quantity of Oxalic acid. It will be remembered the police investigated the case for nearly two years. Messrs. Morton and Company had originally complained about this preparation which was being sold as genuine article. The Chemical Examiner discovered the preparation was slightly poisonous. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 100, or in default, three months' simple imprisonment.

Dr. Santram was recently convicted for sedition along with Dr. Kitchlew and was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.—A.P.

100 VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

Bombay Satyagrahis Have A Busy Day.

BOMBAY (Friday).

Nearly 100 Volunteers, who were leaving Bombay for Shiroda in connection with the proposed Salt raid, were arrested this morning at the docks.

(Later).—The 100 Volunteers who were arrestd were released soon after the steamer had left Bombay shores.

17 VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED IN POONA.

BOMBAY, Friday.

A telephonic message received in Bombay this morning states that 17 volunteers who were proceeding to Shiroda were arrested and afterwards released.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS DEFY ORDER.

Arrested For Selling Congress Bulletin.

BOMBAY, Friday.

Two Congress volunteers who were selling the copies of the "Congress Bulletin" issued late last night in defiance of the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate served on members of the B. P. C. C. on Thursday, were arrested this morning.

MARTIAL LAW IN SHOLAPUR.

—:o:—

Viceregal Apologia.

SIMLA, May 15.

The Viceroy's statement promulgating the Sholapur Martial Law Ordinance 1930, gives the following reasons:—

"Following on very serious outbreaks of disorder that took place in Sholapur city it became plain that civil authorities were unable even with military aid to restore order and regain control. Accordingly at the request of civil authorities, military undertook duty of restoring law and order. The Government of Bombay have endorsed this action which they regard as essential and have moved my Government for the promulgation of an Ordinance to regulate administration of martial law. Being satisfied that the continuance of martial law in Sholapur is for the time being necessary I have accordingly, under the powers conferred upon me by Section 72 of the Government of India Act, promulgated an Ordinance, which empowers military authorities to make regulations for administrating martial law in Sholapur and provides for other matters connected therewith."

PROVISIONS.

The provisions of Ordinance authorise inter alia, issue of regulations by Military Commander and Martial Law orders. It defines offences and states that Civil and Criminal Courts shall continue to exercise their jurisdiction. As regards whipping the Ordinance provides: "Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2) of Section 4 no court shall pass sentence of whipping for any offence against a regulation or martial law order except where the offender has, in the commission of the offence, used criminal force within the meaning of I.P.C. The Ordinance validates regulations and orders made and sentences passed before the proclamation of martial law and grants protection of 'bona fide' action.

NAME AND ADDRESS.

Finally, the Ordinance says that nothing in the Ordinance shall be construed as in derogation of any powers for maintenance of law and order exercisable by the Governor-General-in-Council or any other authority.

No person shall destroy, deface or in any way tamper with any notice exhibited under Martial Law while such notice is in force. Maximum punishment is one year's rigorous imprisonment and fine.

Every person shall when required to do so give his correct name and address and produce permit or pass to any military or civil officer acting under authority of these regulations or to any soldier or policeman in uniform. Maximum punishment for default is two years' rigorous imprisonment and fine.

CONGRESS FLAG.

The next regulation relates to display of Congress Flag.

Remaining regulations run as follows:—Every administrator of Martial Law is hereby empowered to requisition such vehicles, property and labour as may be necessary for public service and authorise other civil and military officers to do the same in his area and every person whom such requisition is addressed shall promptly comply with the same. Maximum punishment is two years' rigorous imprisonment and fine. No person other than a military officer in uniform or person in possession of pass issued by me (Col. Paige, Commanding Officer), or under my authority is permitted to leave his house or compound where he or she may be between hour 7 p.m. and sunrise.

STREETS AND ROADS.

During these prohibited hours no person other than those excepted above is permitted to use streets or roads. Any person disobeying this order is liable to be arrested or if he evades or resists arrests is liable to be fired on. Persons requiring passes in cases of necessity such as child birth, serious illness, should apply to the nearest military authority. Maximum punishment is three years' rigorous imprisonment and fine. No person shall disseminate false intelligence which he knows to be false or spread, despatch, publish, transmit, information calculated to create alarm or despondency. Maximum punishment is five years' rigorous imprisonment and fine.—A. P.

ACUTE UNEMPLOYMENT IN JAPAN.

—:o:—

Commission Appointed.

Tokyo, April 10.
(By Mail.)

On accout of the acute business depression now sweeping the whole country, the number of unemployed is increasing with amazing rapidity. The investigation made by the Socal Bureau of the Home Office reveal that the number of unemployed increased by approximately 100,000 throughout the country during the last six months.

According to the investigations made by the Bureau, there were 350,372 workers during February of whom 131,194 were unskilled day labourers, 66,986 mental workers or salaried men and 152,212 were classes among skilled workers.

Compared with the figure of January this shows an increase of 9,584. The number also exceeds that of December last year by 36,000 in round figures.

With a view to mitigating the acute situation which tends to become worse still, the Home Office has decided to organise a commission for the prevention of unemployment.—Free Press.

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